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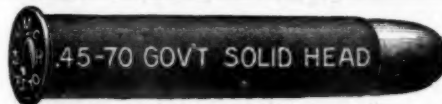
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### PERSONAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN EUGENE GRIFFIN, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., on leave is at 620 Atlantic street, Boston.

FRANCIS E. SPINNER, hale and hearty, celebrated, Jan. 21, the eighty-seventh anniversary of his birth.

ADJUTANT S. Y. SEYBURN, 10th U. S. Inf., has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort Marcy, N. M.

LIEUTENANT W. H. BRAN, 2d U. S. Cavalry, is expected East soon from San Francisco to remain until March.

LIEUTENANT D. J. BAKER, 12th U. S. Inf., and bride will join, it is expected, at Fort Yates, Dakota, in March.

LIEUTENANT G. T. BARTLETT, 3d U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Wednesday from a short leave.

GENERAL R. H. JACKSON, U. S. A., arrived at Fort Trumbull, Conn., this week, and took over the command of the post.

CHAPLAIN J. S. SEIBOLD, U. S. A., lately visiting at St. Louis, will go to Fort Gibson, I. T., for duty as soon as his leave is up.

LIEUTENANT R. T. EARLE, 2d U. S. Infantry, who recently left Fort Omaha on sick leave, will go abroad to spend several months.

The officers at the Presidio gave a reception last week to Gen. and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. A., which was a very pleasant affair.

CAPTAIN W. B. KENNEDY, 10th U. S. Cavalry, has returned to Detroit from a visit to Toledo, O., where he has a branch recruiting rendezvous.

LIEUTENANT LEA FRIGER, 23d U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Brady, Mich., is visiting his father at 89 Trumbull street, New Haven, Conn.

LIEUTENANT W. P. EDGERTON, 2d U. S. Art., who recently joined at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, leaves there again for duty at West Point.

LIEUTENANT J. A. PERRY, 10th U. S. Infantry, has arrived at Los Angeles, Cal., for special duty as acting A. D. C. at Gen. Grierson's headquarters.

CAPTAIN R. J. GIBSON, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., was expected to rejoin at Fort Trumbull, Conn. this week from leave spent at New Haven, Conn.

COLONEL JOHN E. YARD, 18th U. S. Inf., at his own request, will appear in a few days before the Retiring Board at Fort Leavenworth for examination.

CAPTAIN J. J. O'CONNELL, 1st U. S. Inf., recruiting officer at Cincinnati, and Mrs. O'Connell, left that city early in the week on a short visit to West Point.

MAJOR G. R. SMITH, Paymaster, U. S. A., who has been stationed at Tucson, Ariz., since the spring of 1886, will shortly establish his office in the city of Leavenworth, Kas.

MAJOR A. S. TOWAR, Paymaster, after a pleasant tour of duty at Detroit, dating since the autumn of 1885, will shortly leave that city for Tucson, Arizona, not quite so desirable a station.

COLONEL BASIL NORRIS, U. S. A., says the San Francisco Report, is again in the city, divouacking at the Occidental, is Medical Director on the staff of Gen. Miles, and is a great social favorite.

FORT ASSINIBOINE, MONTANA, had numerous visitors this week call there to sit on the important court-martial which was organized on Monday under the presidency of Col. R. E. A. Crofton.

The contract for the monument to General McClellan at Riverside Cemetery, Trenton, N. J., has been given out, and it is expected the unveiling ceremonies will take place on next Memorial Day.

MISS NELLIE AUGUR, daughter of Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. A., is engaged to be married to Mr. Thomas Hyde, Jr., of Washington, D. C., whose father is a member of the banking firm of Riggs and Co.

LIEUTENANT S. C. VEDDER, 19th U. S. Infantry, who has been for some time past in charge of the construction of public buildings in San Antonio, comes to Washington to report to Adj.-Gen. Drum for special duty.

CAPTAIN J. W. DILLENBACK, 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken command of Light Battery K of his regiment at the Presidio of San Francisco, in succession to Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, who remains at the Presidio in command of Battery A.

LIEUTENANT C. B. HINTON, the new regimental quartermaster of the 18th Infantry, has bidden good bye to friends at Fort Gibson, I. T., and gone to headquarters at Fort Hays for duty. He succeeds Lieut. W. T. Wood, who changes base to Fort Gibson.

THE N. Y. Star says: "Capt. Charles King, U. S. A., who has become noted as the writer of Army stories within the past few years, has had a long and varied personal experience to draw upon. He is a slender man, of medium height, wears eye-glasses and a light blonde mustache. He is a charming companion and a delightful story teller."

GENERAL J. C. TIDBALL, Colonel 1st U. S. Artillery, to whose distinguished record we referred last week, was duly retired for age, on Friday, Jan. 25. This causes the following promotions in the Artillery arm: Lieut. Col. Langdon, 2d, to Colonel, 1st; Major R. T. Frank, 1st, to Lieut. Col., 2d; Captain John Egan, 4th, to Major, 1st; 1st Lieut. R. P. Strong, 4th, to Capt., and 2d Lieut. O. M. Lissak to 1st Lieut. Under these promotions Colonel Langdon will likely change base from Fort Barrancas to Presidio of San Francisco; Lieut. Col. Frank will remain where he now is, Fort Monroe; Major Egan goes from Fort Trumbull to the Pacific Coast; Captain Strong from Fort Adams to Fort Trumbull, and Lieutenant Lissak to remain where he now is, Fort Adams, changing, however, from Egan's battery to Field's battery.

The *Phrenological Journal* for January contains a sketch and portrait of the late Gen. Sheridan.

LIEUTENANT D. A. FREDRICK, 7th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Laramie, is visiting at Marshallville, Ga.

CAPTAIN J. L. VIVEN, 12th U. S. Infantry, on leave from Fort Sully, is at 316 California street, San Francisco.

GENERAL H. G. THOMAS, Pay Department, U. S. A., on sick leave, is at present residing at 88 Park street, Portland, Me.

QUARTERMASTER R. LONDON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Reno, has been visiting recently at Washington, D. C.

GENERAL J. W. FORSYTH, Colonel, 7th U. S. Cavalry, has been elected an active member of the Kansas State Historical Society.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. H. JOHNSTON, U. S. A., retired, is spending the winter at the "Rochester," Tacoma, Washington Territory.

CAPTAIN W. B. DAVIS, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., on a winter's leave from Fort Porter, N. Y., is at 13 East 22d street, New York City.

CAPTAIN JAMES ALLEN, 3d U. S. Cavalry, who has been in Washington recently on leave, will join his troop at Fort Brown, Tex., next week.

CAPTAIN D. F. CALLINAN, 1st U. S. Infantry, has taken temporary command at Angel Island, Cal., during the absence, on leave, of Col. W. R. Shafter.

GENERAL ROGER JONES, U. S. A., is still at Old Point Comfort and continues to improve, thus affording the expectation that it will not be long before he is able to resume duty.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL F. H. PARKER, Ordnance Department, goes this week to San Antonio to take temporary command of the arsenal during the absence of Major L. S. Babbitt, who has received a two months' sick leave.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. George W. Webb, 25th U. S. Infantry, which takes effect on Thursday next, Jan. 31, causes the promotion to 1st Lieutenancy of 2d Lieut. H. A. Leonhaeuser, who is now in the same company (French's) at Fort Custer as Lieut. Webb.

The site for the new York State Chapel, to be erected at Gettysburg, has been fixed by Mr. H. W. Owen, of the Quartermaster's Department, at Washington, D. C. It is in the southern portion of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, on the hill where the summer house now stands.

Last week Chancellor Chas. W. Roberts, of the Loyal Legion, Maine Commandery, forwarded to Capt. C. C. Cusick, 22d Infantry, a handsome gold badge, the insignia of the order. The captain was admitted to membership during the recent session of the Commandery at Portland, Me.

It is hoped, says the Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, that Congress will pass a bill to pay Mrs. McLean the large sum so long due her husband, the late Col. N. H. McLean, U. S. Army, a soldier who was sacrificed early in the war by a series of intrigues that the fertile brain of a Dumas could hardly surpass.

The marriage of Lieut. E. H. Brooke, 21st U. S. Infantry, of Fort Bridger, to Miss Margaretta Faber McClintock, was to take place at the Trinity Cathedral on Wednesday of this week. The fair bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McClintock, of Omaha. The married couple will visit relatives at Portland, Oregon.

LIEUTENANT ERNEST HINDS, 2d U. S. Artillery, was married, Jan. 24, at Little Rock, to Miss Minnie Miller, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Miller. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a large number of friends at the First M. E. Church South. Lieut. Hinds was for some time and until recently stationed at Little Rock Barracks, but his battery is now at Jackson Barracks, for which post he and his fair bride left soon after the ceremony.

Numerous prominent citizens of Laredo, including clergymen of every denomination, have petitioned General Stanley to revoke the order transferring Chaplain G. W. Simpson, U. S. A., from Fort McIntosh to Fort Brown. The petitioners set forth that Chaplain Simpson has just become sufficiently acquainted to enable him to accomplish much good at Laredo, especially in maintaining desirable relations between the Army people and the citizens.

The Boston Post, referring to "Great Captains," a work by Col. T. A. Dodge, U. S. A., published by Ticknor and Co., says: "Col. Dodge is well-known in Boston both as author and lecturer, and his reputation as a gallant officer in the Civil War, and his agreeable style assures him large audiences. It is not generally known that he has been a comprehensive and profound student of the art of war as illustrated in the careers of the great captains of history, and no man in this country has laid a broader or deeper foundation for his treatment of this interesting theme."

LIEUTENANT O. M. SMITH, 23d Inf., says the San Antonio *Express*, left Jan. 14 en route to join his command in Dakota, and his many friends, both in the Army and among the civilians, will deeply regret that under the ruling of the war department, he is compelled to leave the department of Texas. His duties have been of so varied a nature, and so generally well fulfilled that one of the officers with whom he had been connected said of him when a particular service was required: "As long as I know Lieut. Smith is in charge of it, I know it will be properly attended to, no matter what the department is. Lieutenant Smith is an example of an officer in hard luck, in the line of slow promotion. Men who graduated after he was made 1st Lieutenant of the 23d Infantry now rank as captains, although their promotions were merely because vacancies happened to be made in their commands, while in the 23d, General Stanley's old command, and the swell regiment of the service, every one is noted for his painful custom of never dying, and no officer of that command ever disgraces himself so that his dismissal is necessary, and, of course, no resignations ever occur in so model a regiment."

GENERAL T. G. PITCHER, U. S. A., and Mrs. Pitcher are guests at the Hotel Albert, New York City.

LIEUTENANT G. L. BYRAM, 1st U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Fort Custer, was in St. Paul early in the week.

The Chicago friends of Chaplain W. J. Larkin, U. S. A., are much pleased with his assignment to duty at Fort Sheridan.

LIEUTENANT W. J. PARDEE, 18th U. S. Infantry, who is visiting at Oswego, N. Y., has received a month's extension of his leave.

LIEUTENANT G. S. BINGHAM, 9th U. S. Cavalry, and bride, who are at 415 La Salle street, Chicago, will prolong their wedding tour for several weeks longer.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., was, on Wednesday evening, installed as senior Vice-Commander of George Washington Post 103, G. A. R., New York City.

LIEUTENANT J. A. PENN, JR., 13th U. S. Infantry, who has been visiting at Batavia, Ohio, for some time past, will prolong his visit a few weeks longer on account of sickness.

MAJOR C. H. WHIPPLE, Paymaster, U. S. A., who has been at Leavenworth, Kas., since the summer of 1887, will soon go to Cheyenne for duty in succession to the late Paymr. Clayton.

MAJOR L. H. CARPENTER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, commandant of Fort Myer, Va., was called to Philadelphia this week by the serious illness of his father, who resides at 710 Walnut street.

CAPTAIN D. A. LYLE, U. S. A., after a short visit to New York City, will start for France to attend the Paris Exposition as military assistant to Gen. Franklin, U. S. Commissioner General.

PROFESSOR WM. H. H. C. BARTLETT, LL. D., having resigned as actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, Emory Clintock, LL. D., Ph. D., has been elected to succeed him.

GENERAL J. G. PARKE, U. S. A., is among those expected to attend the annual dinner of survivors of the late battle of Roanoke, to take place Feb. 8 at the rooms of Cable, Bailey and Co., 130 Broadway, New York City.

The death, Jan. 20, of Captain Wm. P. Graves, 2d U. S. Artillery, cause the following promotions in that regiment: 1st Lieut. Asher C. Taylor to captain and 2d Lieut. J. T. Thompson to 1st lieutenant. Capt. Taylor is at present in California on leave.

The proposition that Gen. Brown, member of Congress from Ohio, should succeed Gen. Black as Commissioner of Pensions is in the line of chromatic harmony in politics. The change from Black to Brown, you will observe, is gradual, and the shock of suddenness will not be so keenly felt.—*Washington Critic*.

The death of Gen. Ayres has been followed by the death of his infant daughter and the illness of Mrs. Ayres, who has been at the point of death. We regret to learn that the General was able to leave to his family little, if anything, beyond his honored name and his reputation as one of the ablest and best of American soldiers.

A PLATTSBURGH (Neb.) despatch says: "The lecture by Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., under the auspices of St. Andrew's brotherhood, Tuesday, was well attended. The colonel for over an hour held the rapt attention of his audience and the whole lecture bristled with facts of interest gained from actual experience in Indian warfare."

LIEUTENANT ALBERT TODD, 1st U. S. Art., was married Jan. 17 at San Antonio, Tex., to Miss Helen Gordon Pettis, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Pettis, of St. Louis, and sister of Major DeWitt C. Poole, U. S. A., at whose residence the ceremony was performed by Chaplain Henry Swift, U. S. A. After a brief tour the married couple will join at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

CAPTAIN J. Y. PORTER, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., officially announced that "it is perfectly safe for any one to visit Jacksonville who may wish to, as the disinfecting work has been as thorough and efficient as human agency could make it." On Monday the auxiliary Sanitary Association tendered Dr. Porter resolutions expressing appreciation of the work done by him during the past four months, and also presented him an elegant and costly souvenir of his stay in Jacksonville. He has returned to his home in Key West.

The Battalion of Cadets of the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, Michigan, of which Col. J. Sumner Rogers is superintendent, now numbers 162, an increase of thirty over last year. Lieut. Fred. S. Strong, 4th Artillery, on leave of absence, continues as commandant of cadets. Lieut. Fred. T. Van Liew, 2d Inf., is professor of military science and tactics, and has proven an excellent man for the place. The Army is represented in the corps of cadets by Gen. O. B. Willcox's two sons, Col. Geo. A. Purington's son, Capt. James Henton's son, and Orville Babcock, son of the late Gen. Babcock, of the Army.

"I CAN go from my home to City Hall in forty minutes, and yet I live within a mile or two from any family." I was talking to a bright, handsome young man in the Fifth Avenue Hotel the other morning, and he surprised me by making the statement quoted. He is Lieut. E. M. Lewis, 11th U. S. Infantry, and is stationed at Fort Wood, as Bedloe's Island is known in Army parlance. Lieut. Lewis and his charming bride live in a pretty frame cottage that faces the bay some distance from the big Statue of Liberty. Lieut. Lewis finds the island anything but a dull place. His home is handsomely furnished, and contains a variety of knock-knacks that he picked up during his life on the plains. On the floor under his writing desk is the skin of a grizzly bear he shot, and the threshold of his study is guarded by the skin of a mountain lion, a Rocky Mountain hunting trophy. The lieutenant devotes a portion of his leisure time every day to literary work, in which he is fast winning a reputation. Several of the leading magazines have accepted stories of fiction from his pen, and he bids fair to rival Capt. King as the coming Army novelist.—*New York Star*.



MAJ. JOHN A. PAYNE, U. S. A., visited Parkland, Ky., last week, and was the guest of Mayor Blackhart.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS MICHLER, 5th U. S. Cavalry, East from Fort Elliott on leave, will rejoin his troop towards the end of February.

MAJ. GEN. J. M. SCHOFIELD, U. S. A., was expected to pay a short visit to Lt. and Mrs. Andrews at Governor's Island the latter part of this week.

THE President, on Tuesday, signed the bill granting a pension to Mrs. Scott, the widow of the late Colonel Robert N. Scott, U. S. A., of the War Record Office.

COLONEL SILAS CRISPIN, U. S. A., who has been visiting for some time past at 92 West 11th street, New York City, has received a month's extension of his leave.

LIEUTENANT C. C. GALLUP, 5th U. S. Artillery, was expected to leave Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week on a visit to Clifton Springs, New York.

COL. T. H. BARBER, formerly of the Army, passed his examination for colonel of the 12th N. G., S. N. Y., before the 1st Brigade Examining Board on Wednesday.

BREVET COLONEL F. C. NICHOLS, captain U. S. Army, retired, was to be married on Saturday of this week to Miss Jessie Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Nichols.

CAPTAIN O. W. POLLOCK, 23d U. S. Infantry, for some months' past in Europe, has returned, and was in New York this week visiting before rejoining his company at Fort Porter.

EDWARD BUCHANAN CARRATT, who was recently appointed a cadet at large to the U. S. Military Academy, is at present a cadet at the St. Cyr Military Academy of France.

LIEUTENANT JAS. FORNANCE, 13th Infantry, after a pleasant tour of recruiting duty at Davenport, Iowa, will shortly close up the rendezvous there and go to Columbus Barracks.

CAPTAIN CHAS. H. HOYT, U. S. A., who has been on special duty in the War Department since August, 1884, relinquished it this week and reported to Quartermaster Gen. Holabird for instructions.

CAPTAIN ALLYN CAPRON, 1st U. S. Artillery, has taken command of the light battery of his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, in succession to Major McCrea, 5th Artillery, en route East to take station in New York Harbor.

CAPTAIN CHARLES H. HOYT, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., who has been in charge of the Supply Division of the War Department since 1885, has been relieved by the Secretary of War. This branch of his office the Secretary has decided to put back under the control of a civilian, and Mr. M. R. Thorp, the former chief, has accordingly been placed in charge. As Captain Hoyt will retire within a few months he will probably not be assigned to other duty.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says: "The Young People's Building Society of the Episcopal Church of Our Saviour were out in force at the Lincoln Park refectory, Jan. 16, to listen to a very entertaining lecture by Capt. C. H. McCauley, U. S. A., upon Western Army life, illustrated by a series of charcoal sketches made by the captain during his service on the frontier. The proceeds of the lecture were to go to the building fund now being set aside by the young people of the church. Numerous articles of Indian apparel and implements of war from the private collection of Capt. McCauley, and from Gen. Crook's magnificent collection, loaned by the General for this occasion were shown."

In an article in the New York *Times* on Kaskaskia, the ancient capital of the territory of Illinois, now in ruins, the writer says: "Here were blended in one social stream the graces of Northern society with the polish and chivalry of the South. Virginia sent Nathaniel Pope, who was elected the first Territorial Delegate to Congress, and who afterward presided over the United States court at Kaskaskia, where he died in the fullness of years and honors, leaving a family of children, who have adorned social life, and the eldest of whom, John Pope, who first saw the light of day at Kaskaskia, has won a soldier's fame, and is now enjoying a soldier's honors as a retired officer of the United States Army, with the rank of Major-General."

This story, which has been told before, but will bear repeating, Mr. Charles P. Bryan publishes in *America*. "That illustrious soldier, Sheridan," says Mr. Bryan, "was making the inspection rounds of the Military Academy with the commandant. Sheridan lingered awhile in the quarters of my informant, whose father was the General's friend of long standing. Before leaving 'Little Phil' stepped to the open fireplace, and, bending, looked up the chimney, making a thrust with his sword worthy of a professional sweep. Rattety-bang, crash, came a whole assortment of bottles, flasks and cigar boxes. The cadet says he stood agast with the death sweat on him. Gen. Sheridan froze him with a stern glance, and then, turning to the inspector, said: 'Do not report this case; I have taken an unfair advantage of ——. I well remembered the old hiding place of my own cadetship.'"

COMMANDER C. F. GOODRICH, U. S. N., in charge of the torpedo school at Newport, R. I., has returned to his post after a pleasant visit to Washington.

COMMANDER FELIX McCURLEY, U. S. N., commanding the monitor fleet, was one of the guests at the recent dinner given by the postmaster of Richmond, Va., to a large number of distinguished people. It took place at the Commercial Club on Thursday evening last.

CAPTAIN F. M. RAMSAY, U. S. N., commanding the steel cruiser *Boston*, will be detached on the 14th of February and placed on waiting orders. He will make his home in West Washington, where his family now are, and in all probability be ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory.

LIEUTENANT T. G. C. SALTER, U. S. N., who is now in Europe, has been granted a six months' extension of his leave.

P. A. ENGINEER JOHN W. GARDNER, U. S. N., has been recommended for retirement by the Navy Retiring Board.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER R. B. BRADFORD, U. S. Navy, registered at the Everett House, New York City, on Monday.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

LIEUT. O. M. SMITH, 23d Inf., formerly A. D. C. to Gen. Stanley, is in Chicago this week, a guest of Lt. Philip Reade, U. S. A.

COMMANDER W. S. DANA, U. S. N., on waiting orders and residing at 146 West 14th street, New York City, contemplates an extended tour abroad.

THE sixth and last lecture of the course on "The Ram as a Naval Weapon," was delivered Jan. 17 by Comdr. Harrington before the Naval Institute.

ADMIRAL BARON VON DER GOITZ has been appointed chief of the German Admiralty in place of Vice-Admiral Count von Monts, who died recently.

THE grand assembly to be given by the Army and Navy officers residing in Washington will take place next Tuesday evening at the National Rifles Armory.

LIEUTENANT CHAS. O. ALIBONE, U. S. N., who has just finished a three years' cruise on the *Dolphin*, is on a short visit to his brother, Col. Thos. Alibone, near Bal Air, Md.

PAY DIRECTOR JOHN S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. N., has left for the City of Mexico on a pleasure trip, accompanied by some English friends. The party will make the trip by rail.

REPRESENTATIVE BOUTELLE, of Maine, member of the House Naval Committee, is being urged upon the President-elect as a most excellent man for the position of Secretary of the Navy.

LIEUTENANT SUMNER C. PAINE, U. S. N., who is visiting his wife and family in Washington, has had his leave extended ten days. He is now in command of the coast survey vessel *Eagle*.

MRS. VAN REYDEN, wife of Medical Inspector W. K. Van Reyden, U. S. N., assistant to the Surgeon General of the Navy, issued cards for a tea Wednesday afternoon at her Washington residence.

COMMANDER H. C. TAYLOR's excellent paper on "The Nicaragua Canal," read at a meeting of the Franklin Institute Oct. 15 last, is published in full in the *Journal of the Institute* for January, 1889.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER JOHN J. BRICE and Mrs. Brice have taken apartments at 916 Sixteenth st., Washington for the rest of the season. Lieut.-Commander Brice is on duty at the Washington Gun Foundry.

MRS. LUCE, wife of Admiral Luce, and her daughter, Mrs. Boutelle Noyes, gave a delightful party at the Newport Cottage last week. The Admiral intends to make Newport his permanent residence after his retirement.

A LONDON despatch says: "Mr. Charles Phelps, son of the American Minister and Second Secretary of the U. S. Legation, will return to America with his father. Comdr. Chadwick, U. S. N., the naval attaché, also returns to America soon and will be succeeded by Lieut. Buckingham."

THE Navy Retiring Board, in the case of Chief Engineer George E. Tower, U. S. N., have reported that he is at present incapacitated for active duty, but as his disease is considered not incurable, they recommend that he be granted a further "stay of proceedings" for a period of six months.

COMMODORE GEO. BROWN, U. S. N., visited Philadelphia this week and is quoted as saying: "Nowhere in the United States can be witnessed such extensive and progressive naval constructions as is now seen in Cramp's shipyard on the Delaware, and I was very favorably impressed with my visit."

LIEUTENANT CHARLES E. MILES, of the U. S. man-of-war *Yantic*, who recently died of yellow fever contracted in Haytian waters, left a widow and several children, who reside in Saugerties, N. Y. Senator Paddock, of Nebraska, June 21, introduced a bill for the relief of Mrs. Miles by giving her a pension of \$40 a month.

THE application of Chief Engineer Francis Dade, U. S. N., for retirement under the 40 years' service law has been received at the Navy Department. Although his 40 years' service was up on the 20th inst., his retirement will not be authorized until Feb. 6, on which date he will have completed 40 years' service from the time he took his oath of office.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES A. GREER, commanding the European squadron, has informed the Navy Department that Lieutenant-Commander H. Minett has been made flag lieutenant, and Ensign William Truxton, aide and secretary to the admiral. These changes were made on account of the appointment of Lieutenant Nathan Sargent a naval attaché at Rome and Vienna.

VICE ADMIRAL G. W. WATSON, who is on his way to take command of the British naval squadron at Bermuda, arrived in New York, Jan. 21, accompanied by his wife, and by Miss Watson. His staff, Flag Lieut. Ernest C. T. Trowbridge, and Lieuts. Gerald Cater, R. Stapleton Cotton, John C. Kennedy, Sir M. MacGregor, J. de Montmorency, and E. H. Rayner, accompanied him.

THE commission on the selection of a site for a navy yard on the northwest coast left Washington Jan. 22, the recorder, with a box of plans, maps, etc., in custody following a few days later. Owing to the recent severe illness of Captain Mahan it was deemed advisable to make the trip to San Francisco over the southern route. Arriving at San Francisco the Board will remain a few days to give Captain Mahan the benefit of the balmy climate, after which they will proceed by steamer to the vicinity of Seattle, Washington Territory.

COMMANDER F. M. BARBER, U. S. N., registered at the Hoffman House, New York City, early in the week.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., is in New York on business connected with the Nicaragua Canal.

LIEUTENANT B. H. BUCKINGHAM, U. S. N., will shortly be relieved of his duties as naval attaché at the American Legation at Paris, France, by Lieut. Aaron Ward, who is now en route to that duty. Upon being relieved Lieut. Buckingham will proceed to London, England, and take the place of Comdr. F. H. Chadwick as naval attaché at London, England.

THE Naval Examining Board, convened for the purpose of examining the six assistant naval constructors for promotion, have finished their labors, and the report is now before Secretary Whitney. The sensational reports published in several of the papers that two of the candidates—Messrs. Bowles and Gatewood—had failed to pass the required examination is entirely without foundation. Every one of the candidates attained the percentage fixed by the Board as a minimum. The great delay in the examination of these officers for promotion was not caused, as has been alleged, by any trouble in the Board. The candidates were subjected to a very rigid examination. Practical and theoretical shipbuilding, steam engineering in all its branches, including original sketch, the fittings of ordnance clips and estimates for ordnance works, the application and handling of all tools used in building a ship. The examination was most thorough and was modeled after that used in the Engineer Corps for promotion. The report of the Board has not yet been made public, but it is understood that no change in the positions on the Naval Register will result from this examination.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

THE sorrow with which the Army will learn of the death of the once brilliant Randal Sidel Mackenzie derives an additional pang from the recollection of the cloud which overshadowed his later years and consigned him to a living death. "I regarded Mackenzie as the most promising young officer in the Army," says General Grant in his Memoirs. "Graduating at West Point, as he did, during the second year of the war he had won his way up to the command of a corps before its close. This he did upon his own merit and without influence." Leaving the Academy at the head of his class June, 1862, and appointed 2d lieutenant of Engineers, his first service was as engineer of the 4th Corps, with which he participated in the second battle of Bull Run, where he received a wound which withdrew him from active duty for three weeks. Returning to duty Oct. 19, he served with the Engineer Battalion, as engineer of Sumner's Grand Division at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and in command of an Engineer company in the Pennsylvania campaign, in constructing and laying bridges in advance of the Army, following the Confederate forces through Maryland into Pennsylvania, and engaged at the battle of Gettysburg as assistant to General Warren; subsequently in providing bridges for the pursuit of Lee, and was continuously employed on engineering duty until the opening of the Richmond campaign, in May, 1864. In July, 1864, he was appointed colonel of the 2d Connecticut Artillery, and while in command of the regiment was wounded before Petersburg; he again commanded the regiment, during Early's attack on Washington, July, 1864, and commanded a brigade in subsequent pursuit and battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, where again for the third time he was wounded. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers in October, 1864, and resumed command before Petersburg in November of that year; at Five Forks he commanded a division of cavalry and formed one of that brilliant galaxy of cavalry leaders who, in the closing days of the war, gathered around Sheridan as their bright, particular star. Mackenzie was with them in at the death when Appomattox closed the record, and for his gallantry in this and other engagements during the war received brevets from 1st lieutenant to brigadier-general in the Regular Army, and the brevet of major-general of volunteers. Entering the Service as he did, after the war had given others an opportunity of acquiring experience and reputation, his rapid advance to the very foremost rank is proof that Grant has not over-estimated his ability, though his reputation is rather professional than popular, as he had less opportunity than others of securing public recognition.

In 1867 Mackenzie was appointed colonel, having the courage to accept the command of one of the unpopular colored regiments, the 41st Infantry, now consolidated with the 38th into the 24th. In 1870 he was transferred to the 4th Cavalry, and in October, 1881, took command of the District of New Mexico, being promoted brigadier-general, Oct. 24, 1882, when a little over 42 years of age, and in November, 1883, took command of the Department of Texas with headquarters at San Antonio. In 1877 he had received an injury to his head by being thrown from a wagon near Fort Sill, and occasionally thereafter exhibited signs of mental derangement. This became so pronounced in December, 1884, that he



was brought to New York for treatment. It soon became evident that he would never be able to resume duty, so early in March, 1884, he was examined by a Retiring Board, and on its recommendation was retired from active service. Since that time he remained in the North under careful supervision, and latterly had resided at New Brighton, where his death occurred at the house of his sister, Jan. 19. He was born in Westchester Co., N. Y., July 27, 1840, and was the son of a naval officer, Alexander Slidell Mackenzie, and a nephew of John Slidell, of Confederate fame. The family name was Slidell, and the name of his mother's family, Mackenzie, was added by General Mackenzie's father in 1837, at the request of a maternal uncle. Commander Mackenzie is best known for his action in hanging for mutiny on board the brig *Somers* the son of the Secretary of War, John C. Spencer, and two others. He had, however, considerable reputation as an author as well as a naval officer, his best known books being "A Year in Spain," "Spain Revisited," "The American in England," "Popular Essays on Naval Subjects." He also wrote lives of John Paul Jones, Oliver H. Perry, Stephen Decatur and "A Library of American Biography."

Gen. Mackenzie was a man of great natural ability and of a most genial disposition, but somewhat reserved in manner. Though never an author he inherited something of his father's literary taste and always found time, during the painstaking discharge of routine duty, to keep au courant with literature of the best class, of which he was an acute and discriminating critic. He was a sincere friend and most affectionate son and brother, and though a strict disciplinarian he had the art of winning the affection, as well as the respect and confidence, of those who served under him.

Gen. Mackenzie's brother, Lieut.-Comdr. A. S. Mackenzie, Jr., served with credit during the war and was killed while leading a charge against the natives at Formosa, China, June 13, 1867.

A PHILADELPHIA despatch says: "Passed Asst. Surgeon W. G. G. Willson, U. S. N., was found dead in his bed Jan. 23 on the receiving ship *St. Louis* at the League Island Navy-yard. He was a native of Maryland; was made assistant surgeon Dec. 1, 1876, and promoted to his present position July 6, 1880. For over a week past Dr. Willson suffered greatly from insomnia, and was in the habit of taking small doses of bromide of potassium to induce sleep. On Tuesday he procured a bottle of chloral from the ship's storeroom, and when discovered Jan. 23 in his stateroom the vial contained about 85 grains of the drug. The Coroner gave a verdict of accidental death, resulting from an overdose of hydrate of chloral." Dr. Willson was the eldest son of Dr. W. G. G. Willson, of Easton, Talbot County, Md., formerly also a surgeon in the Navy. His brother, A. B. M. Willson, of the Easton bar, was on a visit to him, and left him at noon on Monday in health except suffering from a severe cold. The body was taken to Easton and interred on Friday.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM P. GRAVES, 2d U. S. Artillery, who has been sick in quarters at Little Rock Barracks for some time past, died at that post Jan. 20 of haematemesis. Capt. Graves was born in the District of Columbia; was residing in Kentucky when the war broke out; in March, 1862, was appointed 2d Lieutenant 2d Artillery, promoted 1st Lieutenant in August, 1863, and captain in March, 1873. His war service was extremely creditable and he received the brevets of 1st Lieutenant, captain, and major for gallantry at Malvern Hill, Manassas, and Fort Sanders, Tenn. At the time of his death he was in command of Light Battery A of his regiment.

The death of Mr. Robt. P. Gilbert, youngest son of Gen. C. C. Gilbert, U. S. A., on a sleeping car on the Michigan Central Railroad, near Battle Creek, Mich., was a particularly sad one, and a painful shock to the numerous friends of the family, particularly in the 7th and 17th Regts. of Infantry, of which Gen. Gilbert was so many years Lieutenant colonel and colonel respectively. Mr. Gilbert was a student at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and had been in poor health for some months, finally breaking down with a complication of internal troubles. Gen. and Mrs. Gilbert went to him, and after a three weeks' illness he grew better. With convalescence came a restlessness and a desire to get away from the sick room. The attending physician finally gave his consent, believing that a change would hasten his recovery, and on the evening of Jan. 8 the party left Ann Arbor intending to take Bert to his sister, Mrs. Gresham, 7th Cav., at Fort Riley, Kas. Shortly after midnight Mrs. Gilbert, wakeful and anxious, noticed the curtain of her son's berth move peculiarly, and going to him he was found breathing with difficulty; she raised him in bed asking what was the matter; he only gasped "mother" and died in her arms. The physicians attribute the death to paralysis of the heart. Mr. C. C. Gilbert, Jr., met his bereaved parents the following morning in Chicago and took charge of his brother's body, which was embalmed and taken the following day to Louisville, Ky., where it now rests in the family vault.

MR. EDWIN A. PERRY, who served with much credit during the war as a non-commissioned officer of the 14th U. S. Inf., died Jan. 20, at Los Angeles, Cal., of

consumption. He held a position since 1866, and up to the time of his death, in the New York Custom House. He went to California about two months ago on account of his lungs.

GENERAL CHAS. P. HERRING, a distinguished volunteer officer, who lost a leg in battle, died, Jan. 17, in Philadelphia.

THOMAS R. YOUNG, who resigned from the Navy in 1854, being then a lieutenant, died in Washington, Jan. 15.

#### ORDNANCE NOTES.

A recent torpedo invention by Lieut. Elliott, U. S. M. C., now on the *Vandalia* at Mare Island, is said to possess considerable merit. Not having seen the drawings we can not describe it exactly, but we are informed that it is a combination of a mortar and an auto-mobile torpedo, and is calculated to do the same work in harbor defence that is now performed by fixed mines, but at only a fraction of their cost. It has been brought to the attention of at least one firm making a specialty of war implements, and we are informed that a powerful syndicate stands ready to boom the invention at the proper time. It is certainly gratifying to find our officers thus employing their spare time in inventions calculated to be of great benefit to the country.

The *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger*, quoting from the Austrian official instructions to non-commissioned officers of the Field Artillery, states that field batteries of 9-centimetre guns can be supplied with explosive shells for the destruction of armor plates, at a distance of over 1,000 yards, with a full point of steel. The explosive charge is introduced from the rear, through a hole which is closed with a screw. The explosion of the charge, which is of gunpowder, is caused by the high temperature produced by the penetration of the projectile into a resisting substance.

The Austrian, French, English and Italian Governments have ordered for trial specimens of the steel shields invented by Capt. Holstein, of the Danish Army, for the protection of soldiers in the trenches and on the ramparts from rifle fire, shrapnel, etc. They are easily carried out and are bullet proof at a distance of 120 yards. Each shield is capable of protecting two men.

The *English United Services Gazette* says: "Both Navy and Army have now adopted hard steel shells for all guns, without exception, in place of the old cast iron missiles, which, whether as Palliser or common shell, have hitherto held the field. This is the result of a frank recognition by the Ordnance Committee of the victory which the steel shells have secured over armor. No armor plate has yet been rolled or forged which could possibly withstand the shock of a 9-inch steel shell from a modern gun. The adoption of these steel shells has, however, vastly increased the cost of war stores, for a 9-inch shell will now cost £8 instead of about £55, and the cost of the larger calibres is literally increased a hundredfold. At first only Armstrong's firm would undertake to make these steel shells, and we had to depend upon Continental makers, but now, by judicious nursing, at the least twelve English manufacturers are at work on large contracts both at Birmingham and Sheffield."

A pamphlet published at Stockholm contains a tabulated summary of the trials made in June and July last, by order of the chief of the Swedish artillery, with 20 Uge telemeters, which indicated the distances with averages of the totality of mean errors less than half the mean error allowed for a single instrument. Experiments were also made with an infantry telemeter, also constructed by Capt. Wilhelm Uge, which measures, with great exactitude, distances of 3,000 or 4,000 metres, and, if great nicety is not required (as, for example, in rapid reconnaissance), will answer for distances up to 15,000 metres. At a distance of 1,000 metres, where a mean error for the series of trials of 11 metres was permitted, the actual error was but -8 metres; and at a distance 3,131 metres, with an allowed error of 32 metres, the error was but +10 metres.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

#### CAPT. NORTON'S PLANS FOR A WAR SHIP.

THE following letter from Chief Engineer Melville, of the Navy, stirs up the question whether the design for the new coast defence armor-plated vessel, for building which contractors have been invited to make bids, is or is not a copy of a plan made by Capt. Francis L. Norton:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1889.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I notice in your issue of the 6th inst., in an article headed "How to Get Good War Ships," the following: "Only as late as November 10, 1888, the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering asked me [Captain Norton] to send him the drawings and specifications relating to the arrangement of the engine and fire rooms and watertight compartments. I [Captain Norton] did so, and received the Chief's thanks when my papers were returned." I desire to most positively assert that this statement is entirely erroneous; that neither I nor any person attached to this bureau had at the date mentioned, nor at any other date, written to Captain Norton on any subject whatever, and at the time the designs for the engine and fire rooms of the coast defence vessels were designed I had no knowledge of the existence of Captain Norton nor of his design. Very truly yours, GEORGE W. MELVILLE, Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. N., Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering.

On showing the foregoing to Capt. Norton he produced two letters. While they were not from the Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, the first is on the official letterhead of that bureau, and Capt. Norton supposed them to have emanated therefrom. Following is a copy of the first letter:

In reply to — H.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING,  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1888.

Captain Norton, Superintendent of Norton Naval Construction Company, Fuller Building, Jersey City:

DEAR SIR: Will you please send me a pamphlet and any

other printed matter you may have descriptive of your system of ship construction. Yours respectfully,

ALEX. HENDERSON, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

Afterward the plans were returned to Capt. Norton, accompanied by the following letter, which, like the other, bore the official frank of the Navy Department, showing it to have been regarded as an official business:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 26, 1888.

Mr. Norton, Fuller Building, Jersey City:

DEAR SIR: With thanks for your courtesy in sending me the drawings relating to armored ships, etc., I return the same to your address by this post. Yours, very truly,

ALEX. HENDERSON, Chief Engineer, U. S. N.

#### FIFTIETH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

The contest between the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Appropriations of the House, in regard to jurisdiction over appropriations for seacoast defenses, was resumed on Saturday last, but was soon ended by a decision from the Chair in favor of the Appropriations Committee. Consideration of the fortification bill was then proceeded with and it passed in short order. The only change of importance in the bill as reported from the committee was the adoption of a provision recommended by the Chief of Ordnance appropriating \$25,000 for repairs and improvements at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. The appropriation provided for in the bill is \$235,000.

The House Military Committee having failed to defeat the passage of the Fortification Bill, will report the Army Appropriation Bill to the House this week, minus the proposed feature for guns, torpedoes, and other seacoast defenses. The essential features of the bill were published in last week's JOURNAL.

The Military Academy Appropriation Bill has been reported to the Senate from the Committee on Appropriations. The principal item of increase over the amounts allowed by the House is a provision of \$150,000 for the purchase of an additional tract of land for the West Point Military Academy.

Prof. John R. Soley, U. S. N., is understood to be the beneficiary referred to in the bill S. 870, which has passed the Senate and this week received a favorable report from the House Naval Committee. It provides: "That any officer who, after 20 years or more of service, has been or shall hereafter be placed on the retired list of the Navy by reason of physical defect, which defect was not a disqualification for service under the regulations at the time of such officer's original entry into the service, but has subsequently been made so, shall, upon the certificate of the Retiring Board to the said state of facts, be held to be retired for disability incident to the service, and shall receive the rate of pay established by law for officers of his grade retired under such disability."

The House Naval Committee has authorized a favorable report on the bill H. R. 1646, authorizing the retirement of mates of the Navy.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

S. 3821, Cameron. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to allow and to cause to be paid to the heirs or legal representatives of officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States the value of the private property belonging to said officers and soldiers which has been lost or destroyed in the military service as provided for in said act: Provided, That all such claims shall have been presented within two years, and not after, from the passage of this act.

S. 3855, Blair. Appropriates \$575,000 for the construction of two semi-submerging torpedo boats, with protected armored deflective decks, on the plans of W. F. M. McCarty, 135 ft. x 26 ft., 22 knot speed, and 230 ft. x 30 ft., 24 knots, and shall be armed with the most approved system of torpedoes and dynamite guns.

H. Res. 255, Wheeler. Joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of two members of the Senate and three members of the House of Representatives to attend the commencement exercises at the Navy War College at Newport, Rhode Island, and inquire into the methods and system of instruction in vogue in said college, the proficiency and standing of the students, and the advantages to the public service resulting from the maintenance of said college, and report the same to Congress at its next ensuing session, together with any suggestions they may desire to make, with a view to increase the efficiency of the college and rendering it a more valuable agency in providing learned and skilled officers for the Navy of the United States.

H. R. 12,008, Manderson. Appropriates \$40,000 for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for an equestrian statue of the late Gen. Philip H. Sheridan in the city of Washington.

#### WORK OF THE HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE.

—LIEUT. LAIRD, U. S. N., writes from Vera Cruz, Jan. 9, that the party under the direction of Lieut. John A. Norris, engaged in determining longitudes, had then finished all the magnetic observations and were pushing the work forward as rapidly as cloudy weather would allow. Two nights had been available for work between Vera Cruz. In an article on this work the N. Y. Times says: "The proposed publication of new charts of the China Sea on a large scale by the Hydrographic Office afforded an additional inducement to attempt the removal of the uncertainties attending the longitudes in that portion of the world, and of correcting the thousands of chronometric measurements made by Americans, English, French, Dutch, and Spanish surveyors. To show the accuracy and amount of dependence to be placed on cable work, the single instance of the determination of the longitude of Vladivostok will suffice. This position was obtained both from the overland lines across Siberia and through the cable lines by way of Madras and Shanghai, the difference of the measurements being but 0.39 second, a discrepancy of but slight importance under any consideration, but particularly so when the inevitable difficulties of the work and the vast lengths of the longitude chains are considered. This discrepancy and the still more insignificant one of 0.04 second found in closing a grand circuit from Washington through the West Indies, Panama, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Lisbon, London, and back again to Washington, speak more forcibly than any pen could do of the unprecedented success that has crowned the work from its inception 15 years ago to the present day."



## GEN. HARRISON AND THE OLD SOLDIERS.

THE N. Y. Sun thinks the softest spot in the breast of Gen. Harrison is his love for old soldiers, and it says:

Whoever ignores the old soldier in calculating the influences that will have a share in controlling the next Administration makes a great mistake. There is a singular quality in the regard which the President-elect bears towards his old comrades in arms. On only two or three occasions since he was nominated for the Presidency has he shown any symptoms publicly of being overcome by his feelings. Once was when he attended, some time ago, a re-union of the members of his old regiment. Then he made a little speech that was almost tender, and, accompanied by his wife and son, he spent an hour or more in chatting, laughing, and joking with the veterans who stood toward him, apparently with his entire approval, as toward a perfect equal. He treated Mrs. Harrison as one of themselves, and chucked Russell under the chin and told him stories about the time when he was the Colonel's little kid, and used to be teased around among the soldiers to be petted and made much of. It was remarked then that that evening was the first time that Gen. Harrison had seemed really happy and free from care since he was nominated.

Another time when Gen. Harrison manifested real feeling was a few nights ago, when he bade farewell to his comrades in George R. Thomas G. A. R. Post. He spoke to the veterans as though they had been his brothers, and singularly manifested what must have been a leading subject in his mind when he impressed upon them that the preservation of a free and honest ballot was the great thing needful for the safety of the country, and urged them to use their influence to preserve the purity of elections.

But all the testimony agrees that he was a thorough soldier, a hard fighter, and a good planner. As much as his nature would let him, he made a passion of war, and followed it as a mistress of his heart. The hard experiences and the novel companionships of the campaign were like wine to a man who had never drunk anything stronger than mild tea. The delight of the noise and rush of battle and the rough adventures of the march and the bivouac were like an opium-eater's dream to the country lawyer whose life theretofore had known no more variation than that of a treadmill.

Out of this single enthusiasm of a dull life time came the tenderness which has ever since animated all Gen. Harrison's feelings toward soldiers. It is like a man's remembrance of a youthful sweetheart. It is, so far as can be seen, the one exception to the rule of reason and logic that dominates the life of the President-elect.

## THE MAXIM GUN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of Nov. 24, 1888, it is stated that Mr. Maxim has received \$850,000 for his quick firing gun in England. From this I interpret the writer's meaning to be that Mr. Maxim has sold his gun patents for that sum. It is also stated in the same paragraph that "the first Maxim essay, the small one-barrelled mitrailleuse, has not been a success except in theory, the tremendous discharge of 1,000 shots per minute soon being too much for any single bore, however excellent of design or material."

When Mr. Maxim first conceived the idea of an automatic gun he associated himself with several other capitalists, for its development and manufacture, under the name of the Maxim Gun Company. A few months ago the Maxim Gun Company and the Nordenfeldt Guns and Ammunition Company, both of London, Eng., amalgamated under the name of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Guns and Ammunition Company, with a capital of nearly \$10,000,000. All the Maxim gun patents are owned and controlled by the said company, and these patents to-day represent a value much nearer \$3,500,000 than \$850,000. Mr. Maxim is still managing director and one of the largest stockholders of the present company. There are five factories owned and operated by the company, three in England, one in Sweden and one in Spain. In England the guns of smaller calibre are made at the company's factory at Crayford. The automatic cannon will be made at their large works at Erith, and the ammunition at their Dartford factory. There will be employed during the present year in these three factories about 2,000 workmen. The factories are stocked with a plant of the latest and best tools machinery and fixtures obtainable in America and Europe. Mr. Krupp has secured the right of manufacture of the Maxim guns for Germany, and they are now being rapidly constructed at the famous Essen works.

The success of the Maxim gun is now a matter of history, and the speed of its fire is well known to be about 600 shots per minute, for the rifle calibre size, instead of 1,000 per minute, as stated in the JOURNAL. The barrel is provided with a water jacket or cooling chamber by which it is kept from overheating, so that the speed of its fire has nothing to do with the durability of the barrel.

Last November, at Vienna, Austria, 40,000 rounds were fired from a Maxim gun of rifle calibre, and from a single barrel. The ammunition had steel covered bullets and a very powerful powder charge. After 25,000 rounds had been fired the barrel showed scarcely any wear, and stood very well up to the full number of 40,000 rounds, which together with 2,000 rounds always fired at the factory to test each gun, makes 42,000 rounds that were fired by this one gun, and even with bullets encased in a steel jacket, and which had to take rotary motion by being forced into and through the rifling of the gun. Of course in war no such large number would ever be fired from a single gun, or at least very seldom.

Of course, with a lead bullet or a bullet encased in copper or a like soft metal, a very much larger number than 42,000 rounds may be fired without material injury to the gun. Anyone who may wish to familiarize himself in regard to what extent the Maxim mitrailleuse, or rifle calibre gun, has already become a success has only to look at the official reports of its trials in England, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Switzerland and Russia, by all of which governments it has been and is being speedily adapted.

HADSON MAXIM,

American representative of the Maxim-Nordenfeldt Gun and Ammunition Co.

## MORE INSTRUCTION NEEDED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Is THERE any right reason why our non-commissioned officers should not be as well informed in all military matters as the Germans are? Whosoever the fault they are not, and it cannot be too promptly and thoroughly remedied. The whole method of post instruction for every grade, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, must be made more intense if the self-respect of military men is to be properly maintained in this day of advancing knowledge. The present A. R. killed many admirable post schools for enlisted men and has done nothing to keep the post schools for officers, and post and company commanders who are not above the average in energy and pluck can serenely watch the lazy wreck. And who is there with power to reform this altogether? Thank goodness, the Department commanders are awakening to the discreditable condition of affairs and occasionally rattle the anatomies below them. Your praise of Gen. Brooke's order does us all good. Instruction is a legalized and military duty; failure to make it perfect anywhere is discreditable. The means and men that make our instruction in rifle firing a credit, as it has been a shame, are ready to our hand and idle half the year. The men and methods which made that success can take this stain from us if authority will but say so. "Let there be light." Throw a glare upon the impotence of ignorance and expose the places where it secretly lurks so all may sneer at it. AFLAME.

## OFFICERS PROMOTED FROM THE RANKS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

We remember seeing at sometime a letter or circular, perhaps an order, from the A. G. O., stating that commissioned officers appointed from non-commissioned officers of the Army would, or should, be assigned to the corps from which they were appointed. It would be better for the whole Army, would create a more friendly feeling among all classes of officers, and there would be less ground for the oft repeated charge of favoritism toward any particular class, were this idea carried out. But it is not. If a non-commissioned officer is fit to be an officer at all, he should be fit for assignment to any arm of the Service in which he has served. And leaving other considerations out of count, it is casting a slur on him not to appoint or assign him to the corps from which he was appointed, if there be a vacancy for him. Freedom to fill all the vacancies in any arm of the Service with any particular class of officers to the exclusion of all others does not from our short experience of over 17 years, to be productive of the best results. If vacancies are to be filled this way in future, there will be some truth in the charge that officers of the Army "form an aristocracy." It would be well to establish a rule by which appointments in the Army are distributed among all classes, with proper proportions in each arm.

GRADUATE.

## THE BRESSA PRIZE.

TURIN, JANUARY 1, 1889.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, in accordance with the last will and testament of Dr. Cesare Alessandro Bressa and in conformity with the programme published December 7, 1876, announces that the term for competition for scientific works and discoveries made in the four previous years 1885-1888, to which only Italian authors and inventors were entitled, was closed on December 31, 1888.

The academy now gives notice that from Jan. 1, 1889, the new term for competition for the seventh Bressa prize has begun, to which, according to the testator's will, scientific men and inventors of all nations will be admitted. A prize will therefore be given to the scientific author or inventor, whatever be his nationality, who during the years 1887-1890, "according to the judgment of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Turin, shall have made the most important and useful discovery, or published the most valuable work on physical and experimental science, Natural History, Mathematics, Chemistry, Physiology and Pathology, as well as Geology, History, Geography and Statistics."

The term will be closed at the end of December, 1890.

The value of the prize amounts to 12,000 Italian lire.

The prize will in no case be given to any of the national members of the Academy of Turin, resident or non-resident.

A. GENOCCHI, President of the R. Academy.  
A. NAGGARI, Secretary of the committee.

## RECEPTION AT GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

ONE of the most brilliant military receptions which ever took place in New York Harbor occurred on Saturday evening last at Governor's Island, the occasion being a welcome to the East and to the command of the Division of the Atlantic of Major General Howard by the Army officers and their wives stationed in New York Harbor. The reception was held in the large hall of the Quartermaster storehouse, which was brilliantly illuminated and decorated by the ladies of the garrison. One of the chief features of the decorations was the valuable collection of plants, ferns, etc., which were artistically placed in the corners of the hall. The ladies must certainly have worked hard and with exquisite taste, for they succeeded in transforming a bare room of a government storehouse into a veritable Aladdin's Palace. It seems scarcely necessary to mention the names of those who attended the reception, for the list included almost every officer of the Army and of the Navy as well as the ladies of their families, stationed in New York Harbor. That General Howard and his excellent wife were well pleased with the honors shown them goes without saying, and he feelingly expressed his high appreciation of the courtesy extended to him and his family. The presentations were made by the General's aides, Lieutenants Chase and Greble. The committee of arrangements consisted of the following ladies: Mesdames Tompkins, Sutherland, Heger, Lord, Farley and Beck.

A handsomely served supper followed the reception.

## THE ARMY.

## ARMY CONFIRMATIONS, Jan. 19, 1889.

Second Cavalry—1st Lieut. Frank U. Robinson, to be captain. 2d Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, to be 1st lieutenant. Fourth Cavalry—Capt. Michael Cooney, of the 9th Cav., to be major. Ninth Cavalry—1st Lieut. Joseph Gerrard, regimental adjutant, to be captain. Seventh Infantry—Capt. Daniel W. Benham, to be major. 1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson, to be captain. 2d Lieut. Lewis D. Greene, to be 1st lieutenant. Eighth Infantry—Major Alfred T. Smith, of the 7th Inf., to be lieutenant col. Capt. Edgar R. Kellogg, of the 18th Inf., to be major. Thirteenth Infantry—Lieut. Col. Montgomery Bryant, of the 8th Inf., to be colonel. Eighteenth Infantry—1st Lieut. Robert F. Bates, to be captain. 2d Lieut. Charles B. Hardin, to be 1st lieutenant. 3d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman, of the 5th Inf., to be 2d lieutenant in the 3d Cavalry.

G. O. 5, H. Q. A., Jan. 22, 1889.

Publishes the orders of the President transferring a certain portion of the military reservation of Fort McKinney, Wyo., to the Secretary of the Interior for disposition. Also the tract of land situated in the county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, and known as the U. S. Military Reservation of Pike's Peak. Also proclaims the island lying in the Strait of San Juan de Fuca, off the southeastern point of San Juan Island, known as "Goose Island," as a military reservation, under the name of the "Military Reservation of Goose Island, Washington Territory."

By command of Major General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 6, H. Q. A., Jan. 23, 1889.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the troops stationed at Forts Wayne, Mackinac, and Brady, Mich., will hereafter be paid by the officer of the Pay Department stationed at the Headquarters of the Division of the Missouri.

By command of Major General Schofield:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Post Q. M. Sergt. Rowland Osborn will be relieved from duty at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., and will proceed to Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

The Q. M. on duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., is assigned to the command of the artillery detachment at that post (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George E. Pond, A. Q. M., will repair from Fort Riley to Washington, D. C., for conference with the Q. M. Gen. (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. James M. Moore, D. Q. M. Gen., will proceed from St. Louis to Kansas City and other points on the Missouri River, upon public business (S. O., Jan. 19, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Charles H. Hoyt, Asst. Q. M., is relieved from duty in charge of the Supply Division of the War Department, and will report to the Q. M. Gen. (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. John J. Clague, C. of S., Boston (S. O. 20, Jan. 24, Div. Atlantic).

## Pay Department.

The Paymaster General has issued Distance Circular No. 1, of 1889, which amends in several respects the Table of Distances issued May 4, 1888.

The following changes in the stations of officers of the Pay Dept. are ordered: Major Albert S. Towar, Paymr., Detroit, will repair to Tucson, for duty. Major George R. Smith, Paymr., Dept. Ariz., will proceed to Leavenworth. Major Charles H. Whipple, Paymr., Dept. Mo., will take station at Cheyenne (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

## Medical Department.

The leave for three days granted Capt. Robert J. Gibson, asst. surg., Fort Trumbull, Conn., by his Post Comdr., is extended seven days (S. O. 17, Jan. 21, Div. Atlantic).

Lieut. Col. C. A. Alden and Capt. E. A. Mesras are detailed members of the Army Retiring Board, at St. Paul (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

A. A. Surg. H. M. Deeble is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Randall, and will proceed to Fort Sully and report for temporary duty. Upon the arrival of A. A. Surg. Deeble at Fort Sully, A. A. Surg. D. S. Seively will proceed to Fort Sisseton and report for duty (S. O. 6, Jan. 17, D. Dak.)

Private Frederick Watson, Hospital Corps, Fort Reno, is transferred to Fort Lyon (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

The Comdg. Gen., Dept. Mo., will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Hosl. Steward Wm. Roberts, Fort Reno (S. O., Jan. 17, H. Q. A.)

Private W. F. Farnsworth, Hosl. Corps, Fort Wingate, for absence without leave, and for brutally mistreating a hospital cow, has been relegated to confinement, with hard labor, for four months, and fined \$40. We presume when his sentence is up the hospital corps will be able to dispense with his services.

Private J. T. Sanford, Hospital Corps, Fort Elliott, for disobedience and absence without leave, has been dishonorably discharged.

The following privates are detailed as Actg. Hospital Stewards, and will be sent to the posts set opposite their names: John B. Copping, Fort Bowie, to Fort Grant; Frederick Kress, Bonilla Barracks, to Angel Island; James V. Mackie, Fort Marcy, to Fort Bayard; Christian Burkhardt, Mount Vernon Barracks, to Fort Custer; Emil Appel, Fort Davis, to Fort Selden; Max Rothschild, Fort Stanton, to Fort Huachuca; Edward M. Green, Fort Supply, to Fort Lewis; Charles T. Kennedy, Fort Sidney, to Fort Niobrara; Nicolas Lommel to Fort Sherman; John S. Burns to Washington Barracks; Smith McMullin to Fort Klamath; August Peter to Fort Wayne (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.)

Private Otha D. Heston, Hosl. Corps, Columbus Barracks, is transferred to Fort Du Chene (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.)

The following privates of Hosl. Corps are detailed as acting hospital stewards, and will be sent to posts: John Meister, David's Island, to Fort Lewis. Michael Honan, David's Island, to West Point (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.)



**Engineers and Ordnance Departments.**

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect about Jan. 30, with permission to leave the U. S., is granted Major Lewis C. Overman, C. E. (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.).

Leave for one month, commencing March 1, is granted Major Milton B. Adams, C. E. (S. O. 6, Jan. 22, C. E.).

1st Lieut. James C. Sanford, C. E., will proceed to Washington and report to the Chief of Engineers (S. O. 5, Jan. 17, C. E.).

Capt. George McC. Derby, C. E., will proceed from West Point to Newburgh, N. Y., on business connected with the erection of the monument at Washington's headquarters (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

Lieut. Col. Francis H. Parker, O. D., now commanding Watertown Arsenal, will proceed to San Antonio, take station at that place, and assume command, temporarily, of the San Antonio Arsenal (S. O., Jan. 17, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Rogers Birnie, Jr., O. D., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on public business (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will proceed via New York City, to Paris, France, for duty at the Paris Exposition of 1889, as military assistant to the U. S. Commissioner Gen. (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.).

Capt. Frank Baker, O. D., Frankford Arsenal, will proceed to the powder mills of E. I. Du Pont and Co., near Wilmington, Del., on public business (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted Col. Silas Crispin, O. D., is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

**Chaplain.**

Post Chaplain Wm. J. Larkin, recently appointed, will proceed to Fort Sheridan, and report for temporary duty (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

**Signal Corps.**

Asst. Professor Charles F. Marvin will proceed to Boston, Mass., and return via New York City and Baltimore, and carry out special instructions (S. O. 5, Jan. 15, Sig. office).

1st Class Private Patrick J. Cahill, Omaha, will be discharged the service (S. O., Jan. 19, H. Q. A.).

Sergt. Louis G. Schultz, Terre Haute, will receive all Government property and records at that station. Sergt. Austin L. McRae will proceed from Terre Haute to Rapid City, and assume charge of that station (S. O. 7, Jan. 22, Sig. office).

**THE LINE.****Changes of Stations of Troops Ordered.**

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Jan. 19, 1889:

Troop E, 10th Cav., to San Carlos, Ariz.  
Troop H, 10th Cav., to Fort Apache, Ariz.  
Bat. E, 1st Art., to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

**1st Cavalry, Colonel N. A. M. Dudley.**

Hdgrs. B, D, E, G, and K, Ft. Custer, Mont.; A and L, Ft. Maginnis, Mont.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C, F, and H, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; M, Camp Sheridan, Wyo.

The resignation by Major Edward Hunter, J.-A., of his commission as Captain, 1st Cav., only, has been accepted by the President to take effect Jan. 16, 1889 (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Samuel C. Robertson is further extended three months (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.).

**2nd Cavalry, Colonel David R. Clendenin.**

Hdgrs. B, E, F, I, and M, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and G, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. William H. Bean, Presidio of San Francisco (S. O. 3, Jan. 10, Div. P.).

Major Frank T. Bennett, having been found by an Army Retiring Board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident to the service, is retired from active service (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.).

**3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.**

Hdgrs. C, E, and M, Ft. Clark, Tex.; B, G, and L, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Brown, Tex.; A, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; F, Camp Pecos, Colorado, Tex.

The leave granted Capt. James Allen is extended ten days (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. George L. Converse, Jr., from Troop K to Troop M; 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, from Troop M to Troop K (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.).

**5th Cavalry, Colonel James F. Wade.**

Hdgrs. B, C, G, and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; E and H, Ft. Elliott, Col.; D and L, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; A, F, and I, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The resignation by Major George B. Davis, J.-A., of his commission as Captain, 5th Cav., only, has been accepted by the President to take effect Jan. 16, 1889 (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave granted Capt. Francis Mohler is further extended twenty days (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

**6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.**

Hdgrs. A, C, H, I, and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; E and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and L, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, Ft. Myer, Va.; G, Ft. Union, N. M.

The C. O. Fort Stanton will grant a furlough for two months to 1st Sergt. E. O. Perkins, Troop L (S. O. 4, Jan. 9, D. Ariz.).

The C. O. Fort Wingate will grant a furlough for three months to 1st Sergt. Max Ebner, Troop K (S. O. 3, Jan. 19, Div. P.).

**7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.**

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, G, I, L, and M, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, H, and K, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

Capt. Henry J. Nowlan, recruiting officer, Cincinnati, will visit his branch rendezvous at Dayton, Ohio (S. O. 11, Jan. 15, Rec. Ser.).

The extension of the authority to delay in joining his station granted Sergt. Henry A. Barber, Troop E, is further extended one month (S. O., Jan. 19, H. Q. A.).

**9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.**

Hdgrs. B, F, I, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A and G, Ft. Bismarck, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; L, Ft. Washita, Wyo.; C and M, Ft. Cheyenne, Utah (Post-office address via Oquir, Utah); E, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Gonzalez S. Bingham is extended two months (S. O., Jan. 19, H. Q. A.).

**10th Cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.**

Hdgrs. A, B, H, and I, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C and K, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E and F, San Carlos, A. T.; D, L, and M, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; G, Ft. Grant, A. T.

Capt. William B. Kennedy, recruiting officer, Detroit, is authorized to visit the branch rendezvous at Toledo (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, Rec. Ser.).

**1st Artillery, Colonel Louis L. Langdon.**

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, G, H, I, L, and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; F, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

\* Light battery.

Capt. Allen Capron is assigned to duty with Light Bat. E. He will join his battery at Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 4, Jan. 14, Div. P.).

The following transfers are made: Capt. E. Van A. Andrus, from Light Bat. K to Bat. A; Capt. John W. Dillenback, from Bat. A to Light Bat. K (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

The extension of the authority to delay in joining his station granted Sergt. Moses A. Gray, Bat. H, is further extended one month (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

**2nd Artillery, Colonel John Mendenhall.**

Hdgrs. G, and L, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; A, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Va.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; K and M, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; E, Jackson Bks., La.

\* Light battery.

1st Lieut. Wright P. Edgerton will report to the Supt. Military Academy, West Point, for duty (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John C. Scantling will inspect subsistence stores at Mount Vernon Barracks, for which 2d Lieut. Arthur F. Curtis, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 18, Jan. 22, Div. A.).

The C. O. Little Rock Barracks will detail an attendant to accompany Sergt. Francis Schmid, Bat. E, to Washington (S. O., Jan. 21, H. Q. A.).

**3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.**

Hdgrs. A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McKenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, Ft. San Antonio, Tex.

\* Light battery.

Capt. Frank W. Hess will inspect subsistence property at Washington Barracks, D. C., for which 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, A. C. S., is responsible (S. O. 20, Jan. 24, Div. A.).

The C. O. Washington Barracks will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. Paul De Paschalis, Bat. H (S. O. 18, Jan. 22, Div. A.).

**4th Artillery, Colonel Henry W. Closson.**

Hdgrs. B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; I and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; H, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

\* Light battery.

1st Lieut. G. L. Anderson is relieved from duty at West Point, and will report to the C. O. Fort Monroe for duty at the Artillery School (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

Capt. John M. Roder will inspect C. C. and G. E. at Fort Adams, for which Capt. Frank G. Smith is responsible (S. O. 20, Jan. 24, Div. A.).

The resignation by Capt. Robert Craig, A. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant, 4th Art., only, has been accepted by the President to take effect Jan. 16, 1889 (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.).

The C. O. Fort Warren will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. Charles C. Sweeney, Bat. I (S. O. 16, Jan. 19, Div. A.).

**5th Artillery, Colonel Alex. Piper.**

Hdgrs. E, F, I, and H, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; K and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

\* Light battery.

Official information having been received of the promotion of Major Richard H. Jackson, 5th Art., to Lieutenant-Colonel, 4th Art., Dec. 4, 1888, vice Mendenhall, promoted, that officer will proceed from Fort Schuyler to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and assume command of that post (S. O. 16, Jan. 19, Div. A.).

Major Marcus P. Miller will inspect ord. stores at Fort Monroe, Va., for which the C. O. Bat. H, 4th Art., is responsible (S. O. 20, Jan. 24, Div. A.).

Leave for two months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Gallup, Fort Schuyler (S. O. 20, Jan. 24, Div. A.).

**1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.**

Hdgrs. A, D, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; F and G, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and E, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

Leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Col. William R. Shafter (S. O. 4, Jan. 14, Div. P.).

1st Lieut. Lewis H. Strother is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Gaston and will rejoin his company at Alcatraz Island (S. O. 2, Jan. 15, D. Cal.).

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. John J. O'Connell, recruiting officer (S. O., Jan. 17, H. Q. A.).

**2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.**

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb.

The leave on Surgeon's certificate granted 1st Lieut. Richard T. Earle is extended five months on Surgeon's certificate, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for six months is granted Sergt. Emile R. G. Sattes, Band (S. O. 10, Jan. 21, Div. M.).

**4th Infantry, Colonel William P. Carlin.**

Hdgrs. C, D, E, and H, Ft. Sherman, Idaho; A, B, F, I, and K, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; G, Boise Barracks, Idaho.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Charles McQuiston, Fort Sherman, is extended one month, with permission to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 8, Jan. 10, Div. P.).

**5th Infantry, Colonel Nathan W. Osborne.**

Hdgrs. B and E, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; I and K, Ft. Davis, Tex.; C and F, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; A and G, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.; D, Ft. Brown, Tex.; H, Ft. Hancock, Tex.

The transfer, by direction of the President, of 2d Lieut. Charles G. Lyman from the 5th Inf. to the 2d Cav., to date from Jan. 7, 1889, and with rank in the cavalry arm from Dec. 20, 1888, is announced. Lieut. Lyman will, upon the expiration of his present leave of absence, report for duty with his troop, K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O., Jan. 23, H. Q. A.).

**6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.**

Hdgrs. H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, D, E, and G, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; F and K, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Sergt. F. W. Benjamin, Co. F, Fort Sheridan, for breaking arrest, disobedience of orders, etc., has been reduced to the ranks and fined \$30.

**9th Infantry, Colonel Alfred L. Hough.**

Hdgrs. B, C, F, and I, Whipple Bks., A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A, Ft. Mojave, A. T.; D, Ft. McDowell, A. T.; G, Ft. Huachuca, A. T.; K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H, Ft. Verde, A. T.

Col. Alfred L. Hough, Capt. James Regan, and 1st Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller are detailed members of the G. C.-M. at Whipple Barracks (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, D. Ariz.).

Lieut.-Col. G. M. Bravton will proceed on public business to San Diego Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 4, Jan. 9, D. Ariz.).

Leave for four months on Surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. George B. Duncan (S. O., Jan. 19, H. Q. A.).

**10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.**

Hdgrs. F, D, and I, Ft. Marcy, N. M.; C and H, Ft. Union, N. M.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; B, Ft. Stanton, N. M.

2d Lieut. J. A. Perry will proceed from Fort Marcy to Los Angeles, and there take station for the performance of special duty at Dept. Hdgrs. (S. O. 4, Jan. 9, D. Ariz.).

1st Lieut. S. Y. Seyburn, Adjt., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Marcy, relieving 2d Lieut. J. A. Perry (S. O. 4, Jan. 9, D. Ariz.).

Capt. John Drum, recruiting officer, Buffalo, will visit his branch rendezvous at Erie (S. O. 11, Jan. 15, Rec. Ser.).

**11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.**

Hdgrs. A, D, G, H, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; B, Fort Wood, N. Y.; C, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; F, Plattsburgh Bks., N. Y.

**12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.**

Hdgrs. E, G, H, and I, Ft. Yates, D. T.; A, B, C, and D, Ft. Sully, D. T.; K, Ft. Bennett, D. T.; F, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for one month, to take effect about Feb. 1, is granted 1st Lieut. R. K. Evans (S. O. 6, Jan. 16, Dept. M.).

The leave granted Col. Edwin F. Townsend is extended two months (S. O., Jan. 22, H. Q. A.).

**13th Infantry, Colonel Montgomery Bryant.**

Hdgrs. B, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; I and G, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C and E, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; F, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, Little Rock Bks., Ark.

Major H. C. Cook is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Elliott (S. O. 5, Jan. 15, Dept. M.).

1st Lieut. James Farnsworth will, upon the closing of his rendezvous at Davenport, Iowa, Jan. 31, proceed to Columbus Barracks for duty (S. O. 13, Jan. 17, Rec. Ser.).

The ordinary leave granted 2d Lieut. Julius A. Penn, Jr., is extended one month on account of sickness (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

**14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.**

Hdgrs. B, C, D, F, G, and H, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; E and K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.; I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

Ordinary leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., to take effect on the expiration of the extension of leave on account of sickness granted him (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robert A. Lovell, Columbus Barracks, is extended two days (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

**16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.**

Hdgrs. B, D, E, G, H, and I, Ft. Douglas, Utah; A, C, F, and K, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lt. John C. Gregg (Fort Douglas, Utah), to take effect about Feb. 15, 1889. (S. O. 6, Jan. 14, D. Platte.).

**18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.**

Hdgrs. B, D, and H, Ft. Hays, Kas.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G and K, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; A and E, Denver, Colo.

Col. John E. Yard will report to Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, President Army Retiring Board, Fort Leavenworth, for examination by the Board (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. William J. Pardee is further extended one month (S. O., Jan. 19, H. Q. A.).

A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. John H. Conlin, Co. C (S. O. 10, Jan. 21, Div. M.).

**19th Infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith.**

Hdgrs. A, G, H, and I, San Antonio, Tex.; B, C, D, E, and F, Ft. Clark, Tex.; K, Ft. Concho, Tex.

1st Lieut. Simon C. Vedder will repair to Washington and report to the Adjutant General for assignment to duty (S. O., Jan. 17, H. Q. A.).

**20th Infantry, Colonel Elliott S. Otis.**

Hdgrs. B, C, D, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; A, Ft. Macdonald, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

A furlough for four months is granted Principal Musician Harry Pitta, Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 4, Jan. 12, D. Dak.).

**22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.**

Hdgrs. A, B, C, D, E, H, and K, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; E and G, Ft. Totten, D. T.; I, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Feb. 15, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas M. Moody, Fort Keogh (S. O. 4, Jan. 12, D. Dak.).

**23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.**

Hdgrs. F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Leave for four months, to take effect about Feb. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Edward B. Pratt (S. O., Jan. 18, H. Q. A.).

**25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.**

Hdgrs. G, H, I, and K, Ft. Missoula, M. T.; B, C, E, and F, Ft. Shaw, M. T.; A and D, Ft. Custer, M. T.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. George W. Webb has been accepted by the President, to take effect Jan. 31, 1889 (S. O., Jan. 17, H. Q. A.).

(For Late Army Orders see page 432)

Appointments, etc., of Commissioned Officers and Retired Enlisted Men, U. S. A., recorded in the A.-G. O. during the week ending Jan. 19, 1889.

**APPOINTMENTS.**

Captain Peter D. Vroom, 3d Cavalry, to be In-



spector-General with the rank of Major, December 10, 1888, vice Farnsworth, deceased.  
 Captain Edward Hunter, 1st Cavalry, to be Judge-Advocate with the rank of Major, December 10, 1888, vice Curtis, promoted.

Captain George B. Davis, 5th Cavalry, to be Judge-Advocate with the rank of Major, December 10, 1888, vice Gardner, retired from active service.  
 1st Lieutenant Robert Craig, 4th Artillery, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, December 10, 1888, vice Forsyth, promoted.

## CASUALTIES.

Brigadier-General Randal S. Mackenzie (retired), died January 19, 1889, at New Brighton, Staten Island, New York.

1st Lieutenant James S. Jouett, 10th Cavalry, resigned January 15, 1889.

## Courts-martial.

Before a G. C. M., at Presidio of San Francisco, was tried 2d Lieut. Hampton M. Roach, 1st Inf. Charge, "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, four specifications alleging irregularities and attempts at deception in the conduct of his official business as A. C. S. at Fort Gaston," etc. The Court found him guilty of the 1st and 2d specifications, except so much as related to his presentation of accounts which he knew to be false and substituting "not in accordance with the facts," and not guilty of the 3d and 4th specifications (attempting to deceive his commanding officer), and sentenced him "To be reprimanded in orders by the reviewing authority."

The following courts have been ordered:

At the Post of San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 14. Detail: Capt. Emerson H. Liscum, 19th Inf.; Capt. John B. Johnson, 31 Cav.; Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. Alexander H. M. Taylor, 3d Lieut. Harris L. Roberts and Charles S. Fowler, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Eliza S. Benton, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Francis H. Hardie, 3d Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 3, Jan. 11, D. Tex.).

At Fort Keoth, Mont., Jan. 23. Detail: Capt. William Conway, 22d Inf.; Capt. Edward E. Wood and 1st Lieut. Josiah H. King, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Frank B. Jones, 22d Inf.; 2d Lieut. Andrew G. Hammond, 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John H. Wills and William M. Swaine, 22d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Robert N. Getty, 22d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 5, Jan. 16, D. Dak.).

At Fort Buford, Dak., Jan. 23. Detail: Capt. Albert B. Kauffman, 8th Cav.; Capt. Henry H. Humphreys, 15th Inf.; Capt. Henry W. Sprole, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. George H. Kinzie, 15th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles H. Lester and 2d Lieut. Charles C. Walcott, Jr., 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Edward Anderson, 15th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Henry F. Kendall, 8th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 5, Jan. 16, D. Dak.).

At Fort Custer, Mont., Jan. 23. Detail: Major Henry Carroll, Capt. Albert G. Forse and Max Wesendorff, 1st Cav.; Capt. Owen J. Sweet, 25th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William H. Miller and 2d Lieut. Albert L. Mills, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. Harry A. Leonbauer, 25th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Willard A. Holbrook, 1st Cav.; 2d Lieut. U. G. McAlexander, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. James B. Alesha, 1st Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 5, Jan. 16, D. Dak.).

At Fort Yates, Dak., Jan. 23. Detail: Capt. David J. Craigie, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Frederick E. Phelps, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Guy Howard and Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Matthew F. Steele and Edward C. Brooks, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Walter H. Gordon, 12th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Abbott, Jr., 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 5, Jan. 16, D. Dak.).

At Fort Sully, Dak., Jan. 23. Detail: Major J. Joseph A. Hampton, Capt. Alexander B. MacGowan and George S. Wilson, 1st Lieut. Augustus G. Tassin, 2d Lieut. Daniel F. Anglum and Earl C. Carnahan, 12th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, 12th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 5, Jan. 16, D. Dak.).

At Fort Riley, Kas., Jan. 21. Detail: Major J. M. Bacon, Capt. Myles Moylan, Henry Jackson, F. M. Gibson, and W. S. Edgerly, 1st Lieut. L. H. Rave, J. C. Gresham, and W. J. Nicholson, and 2d Lieut. J. A. (S. O. 7, Jan. 17, Dept. M.).

At Fort Supply, I. T., Jan. 21. Detail: Capt. J. A. Augur, 8th Cav.; Capt. H. G. Cavanaugh, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. H. S. Bishop, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. H. H. Peshie, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. P. Andrus, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. B. Goe and 2d Lieut. M. H. Safford, 13th Inf.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Cornum, and S. P. Vestal, 8th Cav., and 2d Lieut. G. W. Read, 8th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 7, Jan. 17, Dept. M.).

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Jan. 21. Detail: Capt. Theodore J. Wint, 4th Cav.; Capt. Louis H. Rucker, 9th Cav.; Capt. George D. Wallace, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Daniel H. Boughton, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Walter M. Dickinson, 4th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Francis D. Rucker, 3d Cav., and Capt. William D. Crosby, Asst. Surg. (S. O. 5, Jan. 17, H. Q. A.).

At David's Island, N. Y., Jan. 24. Detail: Capt. Morris C. Foote, 9th Inf.; Capt. Harry L. Haskell, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Marlon P. Maus, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Woodbury and Richard R. Steedman, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Edward B. Ives, 19th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson, 9th Inf., and 1st Lieut. William C. Butler, 3d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 5, Jan. 21, H. Q. A.).

At Pittsburgh Barracks, N. Y., Jan. 24. Detail: Major John H. Bartholf, Surg.; Capt. Erasmus C. Gilbreath and Ogden B. Read, 1st Lieut. Ralph W. Hoyt, John H. Philbrick, and Richard M. Blatchford, and 2d Lieut. William Weigel, 11th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Arthur Johnson, 11th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 7, Jan. 21, Div. A.).

At Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 24. Detail: Major Alex. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art.; Capt. James M. Ingalls, 1st Art.; Capt. John P. Story, 4th Art.; 1st Lieut. Elbridge R. Hills, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Dimes, 3d Art.; 1st Lieut. William B. Homer, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. George T. Bartlett, 3d Art., and 2d Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, 4th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 3, Jan. 24, Div. A.).

At Fort Du Chene, Utah, Jan. 23. Detail: Capt. William G. Wedemeyer, Thomas E. Bosc, Charles H. Noble, 16th Inf.; Capt. John Conline, 9th Cav.; Capt. Samuel R. Whitall, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William C. McFarland, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John H. Gardner, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Charles P. George, and James T. Anderson, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edmund S. Wright, and John H. Alexander, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Capers D. Vance, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles R. Tyler, 16th Inf. (S. O. 4, Jan. 14, D. Platte).

At Fort Bridger, Wyo., Jan. 21. Detail: Capt. Henry S. Howe, 17th Inf.; Capt. Louis W. Crampton, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Lyster M. O'Brien, 17th Inf.; Capt. James A. Haughey, Thomas H. Bradley and Daniel Corman, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles St. J. Chubb, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William H. Camp and James H. Frier, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer and Samuel Seay, Jr., 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Francis E. Eltonhead, 21st Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 4, Jan. 14, D. Platte).

At Fort Douglas, Utah, Jan. 24. Detail: Lieut. Col. William H. Peorose, 16th Inf.; Major John B. Parks, 16th Inf.; Capt. David H. Kinzie, 5th Art.; Capt. George H. Palmer, William V. Richards and Theophilus W. Morrison, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Thomas R. Adams, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Leven C. Allen, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Allen, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. Walter C. Wright, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William F. Hancock, 5th Art.; 2d Lieut. Maury Nichols and Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Elias Chandler, 16th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 4, Jan. 14, D. Platte).

At Ft. Washkie, Wyo., Jan. 24. Detail: Capt. Jerauld A. Olmstead, 9th Cav.; Capt. William Quinton, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles F. Mason, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. James A. Goodin and Abraham P. Buffington, 9th Cav., and 2d Lieut. Harry G. Trout, 9th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 4, Jan. 14, D. Platte).

At Ft. Laramie, Wyo., Jan. 23. Detail: Capt. Daniel W. Benham and Constant Williams, 7th Inf.; Captain Louis Brechemin, Asst. Surg.; Captain Robert H. Benham, Asst.

Surg.; 1st Lieut. Daniel Robinson and Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John T. Van Orsdale, R. Q. M., 7th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Booth, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Daniel L. Howell and George W. Mciver, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Alfred B. Johnson, 7th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 6, Jan. 14, D. Platte).

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., Jan. 24. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Offey, 17th Inf.; Major James S. Casey, 17th Inf.; Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, William M. Van Horne, Thomas G. Troxel, Cyrus S. Roberts and Frank D. Garrett, 17th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James M. Burns and Daniel H. Brush, 17th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Edgar S. Walker, Charles D. Gray, Lucius L. Durfee and William R. Darbiell, 17th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Edward I. Grumley, 17th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 6, Jan. 14, Dept. Platte).

## Army Boards.

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. Frank Greene and Fielder M. M. Beall, Signal Corps, will assemble, Jan. 21, to fix the responsibility for loss of Signal Service property for which Capt. Francis H. Jones, A. Q. M., is accountable (S. O. 5, Jan. 15, Sig. Office).

A Rating Board, to consist of Col. J. H. Baxter, Chief Med. Purveyor, Major C. R. Green, and Surgeon, will meet in Washington, Jan. 17 (S. O., Jan. 17, H. Q. A.).

The new marksmen's buttons have now been distributed. They differ from the old button in that the field formerly black is now perfectly bright and the target is of the oval shape.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT MEADE, D. T.

JAN. 15, 1889.

WINTER has made its appearance at last, about six inches of the beautiful snow covers mother earth in our region. The streets, wrapped up in furs and looking not unlike buffalo yearlings, walk their beats silently, some meditating whether another winter will catch them at Fort Meade.

Numerous improvements are contemplated and will be carried on as soon as spring opens; fences to be torn down, rebuilt and whitewashed, weeds to be pulled and grass to be planted, ditches to be dug and leveled; in short, the men who stay will not be in want of manual exercise.

The most necessary improvement to benefit the men is a new guardhouse; the present one is entirely inadequate to accommodate the number of men on guard; they are crowded in like sheep in a stock yard.

DOUGHERTY.

## SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

GEN. SMITH, commanding the post, has directed that smoking pipes be restricted to smoking in quarters. Smoking cigars about the post while under arms is also prohibited. These restrictions do not, however, apply to field service or long marches.

The Express says:

The match between the Military Cricket Club and the San Antonio Cricket Club was played at the new post, Jan. 12. The victory was for the San Antonio Club. Both Capt. Vernou and Mr. Bainbridge, captain of the San Antonio Club, declare themselves as well pleased and that they will not only play a number of games in San Antonio, but in neighboring cities.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES says:

Lieut. Duval's visit was fruitful of good results, having obtained the following members for the Army Mutual Aid Association: Lieut. William R. Wheeler, 18th Inf.; Lieut. C. C. Ballou, 16th Inf.; Lieut. E. P. Lawton, 18th Inf.; Capt. P. H. Ellis, 13th Inf.; Lieut. G. B. Cecil, 13th Inf.; Capt. J. A. Augur, 8th Cav.; Lieut. S. P. Vestal, 8th Cav.; Capt. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cav.; Capt. W. O. Owen, Jr., Med. Dept.; Lieut. B. W. Atkinson, 6th Inf.; Lieut. G. S. Hoyt, 18th Inf.; Capt. J. P. Schindel, 8th Inf.; Lieut. O. E. Wood, 5th Art.; Lieut. F. C. Bullock, 7th Cav.; Lieut. Ernest Hinds, 2d Art.; Capt. W. S. Edgerly, 7th Cav.; Rev. C. C. Pierce, Post Chaplain.

The orders relieving Major Chas. H. Whipple, Paymaster, are a surprise to everyone and the citizens of Leavenworth will regret to lose so amiable a gentleman as the major and the parting of his family from a large circle of friends.

At the annual meeting of the Army Co-operative Fire Association the following were re-elected: President, Gen. McCook, colonel 6th Infantry; vice president, Capt. A. MacArthur, Jr., 13th Infantry; secretary and treasurer, Capt. Chas. W. Whipple, O. D.

Mrs. Merritt entertained a large party of friends after the hop, Jan. 15.

Capt. Hafferty is expected home in a few days.

Major Whiteside, 7th Cav., has returned to Fort Riley from leave.

Capt. Geo. E. Pond, of Fort Riley, was a caller at the headquarters, Jan. 15.

Mr. S. Root, father of Lt. E. A. Root, 22d Inf., died Jan. 16 at his home in Florida. Mr. Gen. Miles arrived Jan. 21, and is the guest of Col. and Mrs. Rucker. Lt. A. Walter Finlay, 9th Cav., left Jan. 21 for the Dept. of the Platte to join his troop. It has been some time since an officer left this post who was so popular and esteemed as Lt. Finlay. He is a splendid soldier, and as an officer he is held in high regard by the enlisted men who were so fortunate as to serve under him. To his new station he carries with him the best wishes of his friends, which includes the entire garrison.

Gen. McCook and family will leave for Old Mexico about Jan. 25. They expect to be absent about six weeks. The officer to be tried at Fort Assiniboine, Montana, is 1st Lt. Cushman, 20th Inf., for disobedience of orders. It is said that the disobedience took place while out on battalion drill in the presence of the entire garrison, and that it was made necessary to select a detail for the court from out the post.

## COURTS-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried at Fort Randall for theft, Gen. Ruger says: The court considered previous convictions not referred to by proper authority. G. O. 46, A. G. O., of 1888, require that "when a charge is forwarded to a Department Commander or other officer authorized to convene a General Court-martial for reference to such court, and it is desired that previous convictions should be considered, such charge should be accompanied by authenticated copies of the orders promulgating previous trials." Unless therefore the conditions required by said order have been first fully complied with, Courts-martial cannot properly consider previous convictions. In this instance the court still further erred by admitting with said record of former convictions, other documentary evidence, relative to the character of the prisoner, not admissible under the order above cited.

MAJ. F. A. DAVIES, Asst. Superintendent of the registry division of the Philadelphia post office, entered West Point in 1856, was graduated in 1861, promoted to the 2d Artillery, and on Sept. 27, 1861, was promoted captain of the 16th Inf. He served with gallantry during the war, and received the brevet of major for his services at the second battle of Bull Run. In 1866 he was transferred to the 25th Inf., and resigned Nov. 21, 1868. He then engaged in business in Philadelphia, and had held a position in the Post Office Department of that city since 1875.

## UNBREACHING OF A FRENCH GUN.

THE "Yacht" of Dec. 29, 1888, publishes an article by E. Weyl, in which he describes the blowing out of the breech of one of the 34 cm. guns in the rear turret of the *Amiral Duperré* while engaged in practice firing. The fragments were thrown back, killing a midshipman, a second mate and five gunners, breaking the sheet screen which protected the gun from small arm projectiles, and pulverizing the ship's boats near the turret. The shell continued on its course and fell near the mark. The appearance of the turret was horrible, with the unrecognizable fragments of seven bodies scattered everywhere. The question whether others are in danger of like experience is one that notably concerns all naval officers, and it is considered at some length by Mr. Weyl. He remarks that this is the first accident of the kind on board of a French ship, though such explosive unbreachings are common enough on the proving ground at Gavra and Ruelle, when guns are tested to extremity.

The gun on the *Amiral Duperré* was a 34 cm. model of 1875, and carried a charge of 136 kilos of brown powder, with a shell of 420 kilos. This charge had been in use less than two years, the previous charge being 117 kilos of prismatic powder, W. 30-38, giving the same pressure but less initial velocity. The gun which exploded had previously been fired eighty times.

The model of 1875 has been much debated by artillerymen. At that time metallurgy had not produced the fine steel in use to-day; the immense trip hammers now in use for forging were unknown, and the important operations of tempering and annealing were not so well understood. In fact the plan of these guns did not make sufficient allowance for the difficulties of a new undertaking. At Gavra the guns tested with heavy charges had been prematurely disabled, not only by unbreaching but in other ways. One was actually spiked by its breech screw being driven into the body of the gun, so that it had to be condemned. Having full confidence in cast iron the naval artillerymen regretted the substitution of steel. In 1883 an excellent article on "the resistance of rifled cannon" was published by Col. de la Raque, head of the Artillery Bureau, Minister of Marine, and one of the most distinguished officers in his branch of the Service. Considering the period from 1875 to 1881 the Colonel says:

The substitution of steel, such as was obtainable at that time at the *font de Ruelle*, brought no appreciable increase to the strength of the naval cannon and even diminished the safety of the firing. The general inspection was convinced of this but no longer possessed the direction and responsibility of the construction of artillery material. It had only the right to give its opinion and the duty of preparing plans. Moreover, all the world accused the marine artillery of being passionately attached to cast iron and prejudiced against steel, the superiority of which had nevertheless been demonstrated by foreign theory and claims. Finally, the many prevailed over the few who had followed up and studied the results obtained at Gavra in the works and abroad, results which drove out of their calculation the ill founded predictions of trade. The bitterness with which the marine protested through one of its members is evident. Its chief, the regretted and eminent general, Frebault, expressed himself with no less spirit in his official correspondence, but his opinion did not prevail.

None the less did the naval artillerymen display laudable energy in pushing forward the constructions which seemed to them in 1875 premature. Their models are excellent and the accident on the *Amiral Duperré* in no way discredits French Artillery. Metal and designs have been improved since 1875 and with proper precautions the model of that year is still available. It greatly resembled that of 1870, of which the tubage and steel tubing had been retained and the body of the casting replaced by one of steel. The 27 cm. guns, No. 2, model of 1875, like those of 1870, have a short tube, reaching only to the neighborhood of the trunnions; those of 27 cm., No. 1, and 34 cm., have a tube extending the whole length of the chamber proper, not including the breech opening.

This last arrangement was pronounced defective after careful trials at Gavra, but the guns already in service, which include those on the *Amiral Duperré* were not altered. The opening for the breech screw was cut into the body of the gun, and as the metal lacked cohesion this was a source of danger. To remedy this in cannon not delivered a jacket of hardened steel, the solidity of which had been severely tested, was screwed on to the rear of the tube and into this the breech block was set and united to the body of the piece by a thread. The weak part of the breech was also reinforced, and this arrangement served to provide against the fatigue of the gun by transferring it to the collar. Finally, a play of several hundredths of a millimetre was allowed in the first and second thread of the breech screw in order to bring the main strain upon the third thread. Thanks to these modifications, a 34 cm. gun of the 1875 model resisted a prolonged test with extreme charges at Gavra, but the security of the guns already in service was not brought into question, no accident having occurred, and, indeed, in spite of the catastrophe on the *Amiral Duperré* they can, with some improvement in details, be still depended on.

Since 1875 artillery has made remarkable progress, the model of 1887 succeeded that of 1881. From 500 metres initial velocities have jumped to 600, 700 and, it is said, that with white powder and chambers of .45 and .50 calibre length, 500 metres can be obtained with 2,500 kilos. pressure per sq. cent. It is then probable that the explosion of the 34 cm. gun of the *Amiral Duperré* is a fortuitous accident, deplorable since it caused death, but which should in no wise cast doubt upon the efficiency of our armament.

The doubtful pieces should be replaced by those which have been reinforced and themselves strengthened as they can be rapidly. Even with the improved pieces it seems wise to diminish the service charges to those originally adopted without regard to the improved quality of the powder. This will reduce the pressure with but 30 metres loss of velocity. Competent persons have asked whether the accident was not due to the powder itself: this is hard to decide, for the true cause of the unbreaching it is impossible to determine.

The modern Navy, with the splendid engines it employs, is very difficult to manage. In time of peace, to keep in order its valuable, complicated material, the machine must be mounted with such care, and used with so much caution, that one may well ask whether mechanical science has not passed the limits of what may be demanded of it for ships



of war. In case of war, a conflict between two squadrons, serious injuries for all the combatants, victor and vanquished alike, would reduce the ships to helplessness for a long time. The empire of the sea will then belong to the one who can put in action a reserve fleet, even if it should be composed of mediocre vessels, all old-fashioned. And that will not be the least curious phenomenon; the nations which have not kept these reserves will be astonished that their fleets cannot again go to sea without extended repairs in the dockyard. Besides, the wounds of the combatants will make them unserviceable for months, if not for years.

The remedy is to establish an armament of spare stores; but it is expensive. And then every four or five years some progress would be made and without absolutely condemning the entire past, would arouse regret that so much had been spent upon engines of war which were far distanced by the productions of the day. Since 1875, we have adopted two models superior to our first steel artillery. Artillerists have learned to appreciate that metal, metallurgists to work it in such a way as to give every satisfaction to the demands, as legitimate as they are severe, of the markets for which they work. A revolution has overturned the manufacture of powders and explosives. In 1875 we had already replaced the fine, quick burning powders by the large grained slow powders; these have given way to chocolate powders, which now are disappearing in their turn before the white powders. Each improvement has diminished the pressures that is the fatigue of guns and increased their usefulness.

Progress often costs very dear, but to fail to recognize it is to be destroyed. The cannon of 1875 were adopted in spite of the opposition of many artillerists, but may it not be said that if their opposition had prevented action we should still be fitted out with cast guns, hooped and tubed, instead of the splendid steel artillery manufactured during the past ten years.

#### NAVAL CLAIMS ALLOWED.

THE following is the list of claims for difference between shore-duty and sea-duty pay, and for commutation of rations on receiving ships, under the Strong decision, and for longevity pay under the Rockwell, Mullan, Baker and Cook decisions, which have recently been certified to Congress for appropriation by the Fourth Auditor and Second Comptroller of the Treasury, and which are now being considered in connection with the general deficiency appropriation bill. These claims aggregate \$250,948.

RECEIVING SHIP CLAIMS.		
Felix McCurley, dec.	\$1,620 68	John Gibson..... 391 23
Wm Nyberg, dec.	345 13	T D Griffin..... 326 59
Gilbert Morton.....	399 67	Charles Laird..... 785 20
John C Irvine.....	205 20	J H Linnard..... 1,004 39
Francis S Nash.....	255 62	John L Purcell..... 301 23
Thos Smith, dec.....	484 09	Augustus N Mayer..... 598 39
N Green, dec.....	400 75	M L Read..... 301 23
Geo W Senner.....	376 99	Hanson R Tyler..... 629 59
Frank Holler.....	3,849 56	A G Winterhalter..... 498 08
J Young, dec.....	1,278 79	George H Stafford..... 328 22
Eugene Mack, dec.....	281 65	W H Masser..... 2,385 62
F W Crocker.....	1,717 26	John W Annon..... 605 45
A C Burroughs.....	220 64	J T Newton..... 623 01
Wm G G Wilson.....	141 64	William R King..... 544 11
C G Herndon.....	435 34	R Gatewood..... 1,473 42
A E K Denham.....	352 72	G R Salisbury, G W
George P Lamsden.....	232 18	G M Shroy, A O.
George A Deering.....	789 90	Young, T W Kin-
John F Merry.....	1,269 28	kaid, A T Woods,
Guy W Brown.....	124 28	and H P Norton,
John Macfarlane.....	254 79	each..... 600 00
Friderick Slinger.....	806 77	H J Hunt, dec., G E
W K Mayo.....	196 53	Rutter, T M Potts,
Joseph Fyffe.....	2,043 53	G M Stoney, L S
J J Barry.....	782 18	Reynolds, H M Wile-
R M Hughes.....	193 86	zeand F F Fletcher,
C L Bruns.....	174 24	each..... 1,000 00
Robert Whiting.....	249 06	W B Whittelsey, A L
Homer L Law.....	224 11	Key, W L Howard,
David O Lewis.....	346 30	E Theiss, J G Doyle,
William A Cooper.....	501 23	J J Bendin..... 602 46
Daniel Dechanty.....	324 91	Wood, E A Ander-
Henry Williams.....	215 99	son, C A Carr, T F
L A Beardslee.....	1,142 47	Carter, E W Sut-
R A Williams.....	686 90	phen, J M Poyer and
George Dunn, dec.....	278 90	J L Jayne, each..... 400 00
Hanson R Tyler.....	1,543 55	R F Lopez..... 391 23
J N Quackenbush.....	141 31	Hiero Taylor..... 758 90
John De Camp, dec.....	1,947 79	James C Gilmore..... 395 75
Daniel A Smith.....	1,936 43	D P Menefee..... 402 74
S P Comly.....	813 70	Joseph Beale..... 689 04
Hamilton Hutchins.....	236 70	Harry M Hodges..... 326 58
John C Boyd.....	236 62	Henry Minett..... 327 40
George W Dorrance.....	997 46	John H Shipley..... 602 78
Thomas C Craig.....	307 40	Robert C Ray..... 602 78
Andrew Dunlap.....	557 50	Benjamin W Hodges..... 692 46
Frank S Sawyer.....	178 42	W R Stimson..... 531 59
James Butterworth.....	445 74	Selim E Woodworth..... 691 51
J D Adams.....	669 59	W F Worthington..... 344 11
M W Watkins.....	275 33	Albert B Willis..... 332 07
Byron Wilson.....	430 13	Frank J Hoffman..... 332 10
N T Houston.....	496 90	Wm L Cathcart..... 344 12
Andrew Harman.....	687 67	L S Van Puzar..... 402 19
James M Creighton.....	594 51	Walter McLean..... 531 59
Daniel McMurrie.....	638 55	C M McCartney..... 785 21
E N Whitehouse.....	1,370 57	Asa M Mattice..... 332 05
Nathan Sargeant.....	387 16	John M Orchard..... 787 40
R Y McCauley.....	502 88	Henry F Reich..... 718 36
A G Winterhalter.....	848 98	H S Chase..... 391 78
R D Bostick.....	407 12	Robert I Reid..... 563 97
F H Crosby.....	250 41	W B Dunning..... 543 56
W G Cutler.....	635 24	John W Stewart..... 794 25
William M Wood.....	214 80	James P Parker..... 687 12
J E Pillsbury.....	378 00	Clifford J Boush..... 710 14
Robert G Peck.....	259 97	R M Hughes..... 501 78
G A Merriam.....	262 28	J Knapp..... 187 95
John F Parker.....	649 32	R T Mulligan..... 292 60
H W Harrison.....	225 76	J F Luby..... 402 74
U E Harris.....	407 12	W R Rooney..... 784 25
W A H Allen.....	299 56	Francis H Sherman..... 263 56
Theodor Porter.....	326 78	William N Little..... 544 11
E A Magee.....	478 90	George R Clark..... 353 48
John C Kafer.....	499 97	Alfred L Hall..... 527 67
A C Ennard.....	204 42	John E Craven..... 185 75
James Entwistle.....	984 08	Charles C Kleckner..... 594 52
C J Barclay.....	384 36	William S Benson..... 578 52
George F Winslow.....	338 35	Hub Rodman..... 402 74
J A B Smith.....	227 80	John N Jordan..... 796 98
L J Williams, dec.....	496 43	J J Woodward..... 1,002 20
George W Stivers.....	7,360 63	Albert N Wood..... 627 39
H O Dunn.....	207 94	Gilbert Wilkes..... 769 97
Charles W Juergen.....	653 70	John A Sherman..... 758 71
Augustus C Almy.....	391 23	Burns T Walling..... 712 57
H C Foundation.....	185 75	W I Chambers..... 510 83
J B Bernadon, F W	408 29	John A Bell..... 391 23
Hourigan and P A		Arthur W Dodd..... 644 38
Huntton, each.....		Harry M Dombaugh..... 536 44
A B Clements.....	402 74	S Dana Greene..... 200 00
Harry S Knapp.....	391 78	Louis Duncan..... 402 74
N J L Halpine.....	636 98	Albert de Ruiz..... 394 52
Frank W Kellogg.....	542 46	George H T Babbitt..... 344 12
The claims under \$100 each and the Longevity claims we shall publish next week.		

## THE NAVY.

### NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

#### N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. George W. Sumner. Temporary flagship N. A. S. Arrived at Key West, Florida, Jan. 20, and has been ordered to Navy-yard, Pensacola, for repairs.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. A. G. Kellogg. At Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 22. Ordered to Aspinwall.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns, Captain Arthur R. Yates. At Norfolk undergoing repairs.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. O. F. Heyerman. At New York Navy-yard, having been discharged from quarantine.

#### S. Atlantic Station—Act. Rear Adm. J. H. Gillis

Mails should be addressed to the care of the U. S. Consul Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, unless otherwise noted.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander G. W. Pigman. Arrived at Montevideo, Jan. 22.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Allen V. Reed. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Jan. 3, 1889, for Montevideo, Uruguay, where she will relieve the *Swatara* as flagship of the South Atlantic Station.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. J. McGowan, Jr. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 22. Will be ordered to join the Asiatic Squadron as soon as relieved by the *Richmond*.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 6 guns, (f. s. s. a. s.), Comdr. F. W. Dickins. At Montevideo.

#### European Station—A. R. Adm. Jas. A. Greer.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. B. H. McCalla. Will join flagship at Villefranche in February. Arrived at Naples Jan. 19.

LANCASTER, 3d rate, 10 guns, f. s. e. s., Capt. T. F. Kane. At Nice, France, Jan. 12.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Davis. At Alexandria, Egypt, Nov. 23. Will cruise in the East, where she will winter.

#### Pacific Station—Rear Adm. L. A. Kimberly.

Address all mail (unless otherwise noted) for the present to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent in care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At last accounts was at Honolulu.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Honolulu, S. I., Nov. 26. Comdr. J. G. Green has been ordered to command, and left San Francisco per steamer of Jan. 15.

DOLPHIN, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. George F. F. Wilde. Left Acapulco, Mexico, Dec. 26. From this point she will proceed to China on her way to New York.

MONONGAHELA, sails, 2 guns, Store Ship. Commander G. E. Wingate. Repairing at Mare Island. Will be sent with supplies to fleet in Samoan waters.

NIPISIC, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. D. W. Mullan. At Apia, Samoan Group.

PINTA, 4th rate, 4 howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, Alaska, Oct. 19. Lieut. Commander George M. Book has been ordered to command.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. p. s.) Capt. N. H. Farquhar. Sailed from Panama Jan. 13, having been ordered to Samoa to reinforce *Nipisic*.

VANDALLA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain O. M. Schoonmaker. Left Mare Island, Cal., Jan. 20, for Samoa.

#### Asiatic Station—Rear-Adm. Ralph Chandler.

Mails should be addressed, Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted. Steamer leaves San Francisco, Cal., for Yokohama.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Byron Wilson. En route for New York, under sail. Will make the passage via Honolulu and Cape Horn. Sailed from Honolulu Nov. 20. If she meets with no mishaps she ought to be in New York about April 15.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. At Singapore, India, Jan. 15. Has been ordered to the United States, and expected to arrive in June, 1889. Address all mail to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. C. Wise. To proceed to New York, via Suez Canal. At St. Thomas, W. I., Jan. 23.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Comdr. N. M. Dyer. At Shanghai, China, Dec. 7, where she will winter.

#### Apprentice Training Squadron.

CONSTELLATION, sails, 10 guns, Commander C. J. Train. Arrived at Trinidad Dec. 22, and will remain until Feb. 15. After which will sail for St. Thomas, leaving latter port for Hampton Roads, March 20.

MINNESOTA, 19 howitzers, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship for boys. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 20th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 8 howitzers, Receiving Ship for boys. Comdr. F. J. Higginson. Coaster's Island, Harbor, Newport, R. I.

### On Special Service.

AND AWAITING ASSIGNMENT.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Capt. John A. Howell. Left New York for Port au Prince Jan. 20.

BOSTON, 3d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York Navy-yard.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Left Norfolk, Jan. 11, with stores for New York yard.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns, Commander A. D. Brown. Left Hampton Roads, Va., Nov. 30, with relief officers and crew for Tallapoosa, on South Atlantic Station, and then return and join N. A. Station. Arrived at Porto Grande, Cape de Verde, Dec. 24.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 6 guns, (2 howitzers and 2 gatinas), Commander H. F. Pickens. At Erie, Pa.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander J. B. Coghlan, at Mare Island, Cal. Preparing for sea.

RANGER, 3d rate, 1 gun, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At Mare Island, Cal. To sail for the Southern coast on survey duty. Address mail to care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. Public Marine School, N. Y. City, foot of East 26th Street, in winter quarters.

THETIS, 3d rate, 2 machine guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. H. Emory. At Mare Island Navy yard, Cal. Will soon sail for Alaska.

It is in contemplation to fit the *Thetis* as a wrecking vessel, by arranging for an air compressor, with appropriate piping for pumping out a sunken vessel at distances up to three hundred feet.

All mail for the *Thetis* should be addressed U. S. S. *Thetis* Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

#### Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

DALE, Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving Ship. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

FRANKLIN, 30 guns, Capt. A. P. Cooke. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 7 howitzers. Comdr. J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PHLOX, Naval Academy Tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. Annapolis, Md.

RESCUE, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

ST. LOUIS, sails, Capt. Wm. Whitehead. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

SPEEDWELL, Yard Tug, Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

VERMONT, 1 gun. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, New York.

WABASH, 20 guns, Captain C. C. Carpenter. Receiving ship. Navy-yard, Boston, Mass.

The iron-clad *Ajaz*, *Catskill*, *Canonicus*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, in command of Comdr. Felix McCarty, are laid up near Richmond, Va. P. O. address, Richmond, Va.

#### Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

Chicago—At New York Navy-yard, being fitted for sea. A despatch from Washington, D. C., says she will very soon be ready for commission, and it is thought Capt. H. B. Robeson will command her.

Jamestown—At Navy yard, Norfolk.

Saratoga—At Portsmouth, N. H., to undergo repairs. Will be transferred to State of Pennsylvania when repairs are finished.

Iroquois—At Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., to undergo repairs.

Portsmouth—At Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, undergoing repairs.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

Bids for materials for the double turretted monitor *Monadnock* were opened at the Navy Department on Wednesday. There were 46 classes of materials advertised for and 23 bidders. No awards have yet been made.

THE *Ostispe*, now at Kingston, Jamaica, has been ordered to Colon on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus of Panama, to co-operate with the Colombian Government in case of any outbreak on the canal on the part of the discharged workmen.

THE new ratings and pay table prepared by the Board of Naval Officers last summer is still before Secretary Whitney, but as yet he has had no time to give the matter the consideration that so serious and important a departure demands.

A CABLEGRAM has been received from Admiral Greer, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, announcing the arrival of the *Swatara* at Montevideo, Uruguay, Jan. 22, from a cruise to the Straits and the Falkland Islands. The *Alliance* and *Tallapoosa* are reported at Montevideo on that same date.

WHEN the cruiser *Atlanta* left the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Sunday she left six of her crew behind. They had deserted rather than run the risk of yellow fever at Hayti. The deserters were the engineer's yeoman, the schoolmaster and four seamen. The apothecary, one Jenkins, resigned rather than go on the cruise.

A MADRID despatch to the London "Daily News" says: "Telegrams from San Fernando report that the naval authorities have offered Comdr. Peral an old wooden corvette for his experiments with his new submarine torpedo vessel. Four thousand pounds have been raised for him by subscription among naval officers, who are all very enthusiastic about the invention. The press also attaches much importance to its success."

THE Secretary of the Navy, in a recent communication to the House Naval Committee, reports adversely upon the bill appropriating \$4,000,000 for an armored submerging cruiser upon plans prepared by W. F. Mason McCarthy. These plans were referred to the Chiefs of Bureau of Ordnance, Construction, and Steam Engineering, each of whom criticised the design in which the Secretary concurred. In the opinion of Chief Constructor Wilson "the whole scheme is unserviceable."



THE U. S. S. *Chicago* will be commissioned Feb. 1. The time of the opening of bids for the submarine torpedo boat, of which four have been received, has been extended to Feb. 15. This was done at the instance of one of the inventors, who had not entirely perfected his plans.

From the report of the Director General of the British Navy for 1887, it appears that the total force afloat in the year 1887 was 48,410 officers and men, and the total number of cases of disease and injury entered on the sick list was 49,321, a decrease of over 106 per 1,000 as compared with the average of the last 10 years. The number of deaths was 403—eighty of them caused by the loss of the *Wasp*, a death rate of 8.32 per 1,000—an increase of 1.44 in comparison with 1886; a decrease of .87 per 1,000 on the average of the last ten years. Of the deaths, 237 were due to disease and 166 to injury.

LIEUT. BRADLEY A. FISKE, U. S. N., has devised an electric apparatus to regulate the motion of the machinery for hoisting shells from the magazine to the guns. It is designed to avoid the danger of the shell being thrown into the hold through a failure to stop the hoisting apparatus by the man at the steam brakes, who may be killed or wounded in an engagement. Lieutenant Fiske's electric motor requiring attention to keep it in motion instead of to stop it. The cessation of work on the part of the attendant stops the hoist and the projectile ascends only a foot or so after the attendant has ceased to work the cranks. The shell tray will rise a little, fall a little, and gradually come to a standstill as a result of the stoppage of the current's flow. All that is necessary to continue the hoist is to replace the fallen man by another. The whole machine is very compact and neat in appearance, taking up comparatively little room. Its shaft is little more than 30 inches long. One has just been constructed by the Sprague Electric Motor and Railway Company, which was intended for the steel cruiser *Atlanta*. The early departure of that vessel on a cruise, however, prevented its being placed aboard. The *Boston* will therefore receive it.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

##### Ordered.

JAN. —. Lieutenant A. P. Nazro, to special duty at New York.

JAN. 25.—Lieutenant W. G. Cutler, to duty at the Naval Academy, Jan. 25.

Assistant Engineer Robert G. Denig, to duty at the Navy-yard Portsmouth, N. H.

JAN. 24.—Captain H. B. Robeson, to command the *Chicago*, Jan. 31.

Lieutenant W. H. Turner, to the Navy yard New York.

##### Detached.

JAN. —. Captain F. M. Ramsay, from the command of the *Boston*, Feb. 14, and placed on waiting orders.

Captain James O'Kane, from the Navy-yard Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to command the *Boston*, Feb. 14.

JAN. 24.—Lieutenant-Commander M. R. S. Mackenzie, from duty as Inspector of the Lighthouse, 3d District, Jan. 30, and ordered to the *Chicago*.

Assistant Surgeon P. H. Bryant, from the Maine, rendezvous at Philadelphia, and ordered to the receiving-ship *St. Louis*.

##### Leave.

To Commander W. Starr Dana, one year, with permission to leave the United States.

Leave of Lieutenant T. G. C. Salter extended six months, from March 24 next.

##### Retired.

Medical Inspector A. S. Oberly and Sailmaker Herman Hansen, placed on the retired list, Jan. 24.

#### MARINE CORPS.

JAN. 15.—1st Lieutenant Richard Wallace's orders of the 2d inst. revoked and he will again report for duty to the commandant of the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1st Lieutenant F. E. Sutton, detached from marine barracks, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to command the guard of the *Vandalia* until exchanged to the Mohican at a later date.

JAN. 17.—1st Lieutenant L. J. Gulick, at marine barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., detailed to command the guard of the Mohican and to proceed with it from his present post, when so directed, to Panama, per Pacific Mail steamer and report for duty to the commanding officer of the Mohican, to be transferred to the *Vandalia* when practicable.

#### CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Navy Department during the week ending Jan. 25:

George Pollard, landsman, attached to the receiving ship *Dale*, died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 17.

Charles W. Rowe, corporal, marine, attached to the Yantic, died on board that vessel at sea, Jan. 7.

Charles R. Miles, lieutenant, attached to the Yantic, died on board that vessel at New York, Jan. 14.

W. G. G. Wilson, passed assistant surgeon, attached to the *St. Louis*, died on board that vessel, January 23.

#### SPORTS ON THE TRAINING STATION.

Over two hundred visitors from Newport attended the minstrel performance at the Training Station on the night of Jan. 18, which is described as most creditable to the naval apprentices. The entertainment was in charge of Lieut. Bleeker, who arranged the costumes. The ship's orchestra discoursed excellent music. Apprentice Foster furnished a neat programme, which he set up and printed. Among those present were Commander and Mrs. Higginson and sister, his Honor the Mayor, and Mrs. Coggeshall, Mr. Lawton Coggeshall, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Morong, Master Fred Morong, Surgeon and Mrs. Nelson, the Misses and Master Neilson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bleeker and family, Chaplain and Mrs. Rose, Mr. Robertson Honey, Dr. Arnold, Miss Neill, Miss Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Wat-

kins, Professor and Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Mahan, Paymaster Hobbs.

The annual boxing competitions for the championship medals, which took place in the drill hall of the training station gymnasium Jan. 15, resulted in last year's champions again proving victorious. Commander Higginson presented the medals to the successful competitors with a few words of advice. Messrs. McKenney and Randall acted as seconds, Schoolmaster Daley as timekeeper, Lieut. Bleeker as master of ceremonies, and Apothecary Wood and W. P. Lynch as judges.

#### VESSELS AT SAMOA.

On the arrival of the *Trenton* and the *Vandalia* at Samoa to reinforce the *Nipsic* the United States and Germany will each have three vessels in Samoan waters. The American vessels are much larger than the three German vessels and carry many more men, but the German vessels are all armed with Krupp B. L. rifled guns. Of the three German vessels the *Olga* is the most formidable. She was constructed of wood and iron in 1880, is of 2,163 tons displacement, and carries eight 15 c. m. (6 in.), two 8 c. m. (3 in.) Krupp B. L., one small bore and four machine guns, and two torpedo tubes. Her crew numbers 267. The *Adler*, built in 1883, is a composite vessel of 884 tons, carrying two 15 c. m. and two 12½ c. m. (5 in.) B. L. guns and 128 men. The *Eber*, built in 1887, is of wood, iron and steel, with 570 tons displacement, and has two 12 c. m. and one 15 c. m. B. L. guns with a crew of 87 men.

In addition to these vessels, Germany has only two small gunboats in the entire Pacific Ocean—the *Itis* and the *Wolf*, iron vessels of 480 tons each, and each carrying two 11.5 c. m. (4½ in.) and two 8.7 c. m. (3.4 in.) Krupp breechloaders and a few machine guns. Both these vessels are on the China Station at present.

England had in the Pacific on January 1 four vessels, viz., the *Cormorant*, S. sloop, 1,130 tons, built in 1887, with two 7 in. and four 6 lb. guns, 120 men; the *Espergle*, built in 1880, 1,140 tons, ten 5 in. guns, 141 men; *Icarus*, built in 1885, 970 tons, eight 5 inch and one small calibre, 100 men; *Hyacinthe*, 1,190 tons, built in 1881, eight 6 in. guns and 150 men. The *Algerine*, gunboat, 835 tons, and 100 men, was fitting out for the Pacific.

The N. Y. *Herald* reports an interview with Admiral Gherardi, in which the admiral said: "Germany would be at a disadvantage if she attempted to back up her claim to Samoa on account of the great distance her vessels would have to go. It would not take the United States very long to get men together and hurry them across the continent and embark them for Samoa. We have vessels enough for transports and could land a big force on the island long before Germany could get there. That would be the seat of war. Earthworks and various defences could be thrown up, so that our forces could hold the island even if Germany saw fit to send over some of her best vessels. It isn't an easy matter by any means to transport 15,000 or 20,000 men so far as it would be necessary for Germany to attempt to capture the island, if we only made up our minds that it was our duty to occupy it." No such contingency is expected, but it is not to be avoided by giving Germany the impression that she can do as she pleases with us.

#### THE PNEUMATIC GUN.

The trial of the new 15 inch pneumatic gun on the *Vesuvius* on Saturday last was not a success and another attempt will be made to secure the desired results.

According to the specifications of the contract for the acceptance of the three guns on the *Vesuvius* the Pneumatic Gun Co. was required to demonstrate to an official board the ability of a 15 inch calibre gun to throw 50 per cent. of the shots fired into rectangles whose dimensions should be 150 by 50 feet. The ranges were to be respectively 200 yds., 1,000 yds., and a mile.

The official board, consisting of Commander G. F. Goodrich as President, and Lieuts. Seaton Schroeder and Bradley A. Fiske as associate members, was represented at different points of observation. Comdr. Goodrich took post on the steamer *Nina*, Lieut. Seaton Schroeder was assigned to observation at the gun position, while Lieut. Bradley A. Fiske was stationed on shore, broadside off from the target. To this latter officer was assigned the duty of angling the shots as they struck the water. Four buoys marked off the rectangle into which 50 per cent. of the shots fired were required to be dropped.

One shot was fired which over-reached the target by 250 yards and 38 minutes later a second shot followed. This second shot tumbled and fell 450 yards short of the target, and as it was found that there was a leakage in the air valve the trial was suspended. The one thing that was demonstrated was the certainty of the electric fuse, the shells promptly exploding upon striking the water. The daily papers devote a good deal of space to a description of the terrible effect of the explosion, but as to that there was no doubt. The question is whether the pneumatic gun will plant these shells, charged with high explosive, where they are wanted. A second question has arisen, since the pneumatic gun was first projected, and that is whether high explosives cannot be fired with equal safety from powder guns. The pneumatic gun is a clumsy contrivance at the best. Capt. Lloyd, Grenadier Guards, in a discussion before the London United Service Institution quoted Capt. Zalinski as saying that "pneumatic was the best, in fact, the only force that could be applied up to the present time (Dec. 1887) but that he was by no means sure it was the force of the future, and that he was continually carrying on experiments with a view to finding out if there was any better." Describing the trial of the gun which he witnessed Capt. Lloyd said: "On first leaving the gun flew very true, but after a time it began to wobble, the motion increasing until it reached the culminating part. After turning, the gyrating continued for some 20 or 30 yards of descent, when it suddenly seemed to steady and fell truly into the water where it exploded."

Mrs. Crosby, wife of Admiral Peirce Crosby, gave a ladies' luncheon at her residence in Washington on Thursday.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 22, 1889.

THE Amateur Theatrical Association gave its first entertainment last week, the play being "Our Boys." It was rendered for the officers and their families Thursday evening and repeated for the benefit of the cadets Saturday evening, consequently there was no act hop at that time. The play and the cast were most happy, and to Medi all Inspector T. C. Walton, who chose both, is due a very large part of the credit for the success of the entertainment. Your correspondent is not a critic, but without going into the details of each part it is sufficient to say that Miss Sampson, Lieutenant Colahan and Eosign Safford could not have done better.

During the shifting of the scenes between the first and second acts the bottom of the curtain blew into a footlight and caught fire. Before the curtain could be torn down the flames had rushed to the top and caught a small drop running across the stage, and then down the other curtain. By the heroic efforts of Pay Inspector Caswell, Lieutenant Cross and an assistant the curtain was soon torn down and the fire gotten in hand. For a while, however, things assumed quite a serious aspect. The cadets were sent to their fire quarters, but before they had commenced their work the retreat was sounded. The audience behaved admirably, no one making attempt to leave the room. The damage to scenery, etc., is about \$250. The third act of the play was not presented, but it is understood that the play will be repeated soon for the cadets. One or two other plays are cast and will soon be "put on" by Pay Inspector Caswell. New scenery had been ordered, which luckily had not arrived Saturday.

The cadets are now deeply engaged with their semi-annual examination. This week will settle the cases of a number of cadets, especially in the fourth class, consequently those that have marks high enough to hope for pulling through are working hard, while others are making preparations for meeting their friends at home.

The date of the semi-annual hop is undecided, but in all probability it will take place Feb. 2.

The findings of the Board of Investigation, appointed by the Superintendent to investigate the disturbances at the cadets' headquarters, was to day published by the Superintendent. It shows that a very bad state of affairs exists among a certain class of the corps, since every cadet testified in his honor that he knew nothing of disturbances created.

Mrs. Roper entertained a few friends at a very enjoyable dinner party last week. There were present Commander and Mrs. Sampson, Chief Engineer and Mrs. Fitch and Miss Smith.

Miss Smith is visiting Mrs. G. P. Colvocoresses. Passed Assistant Surgeon T. V. Lewis has reported at the Naval Academy for duty, and is now on duty at the Sick Quarters.

Lieutenant Wainwright has been relieved from duty in the Executive Department, and is now attending to his duties as Secretary of the Naval Institute. His place was filled by Lieutenant Giles B. Harper.

(From N. Y. Herald.)

#### NEW REVENUE CUTTERS.

THREE brand new cutters are to be added to the United States revenue cutter service, and according to all accounts they will be beauties. The one to be used at Charleston, S. C., will be 145 feet 3 inches in length over all and 13½ feet 6 inches between rabbets. Her breadth of beam, moulded, will be 24 feet and her depth of hold 12 feet 3 inches. She will draw 8 feet 6 inches of water and have a speed of 15 knots per hour. The model of her hull, as shown on the plan, is one of the most graceful yet designed. She is very sharp forward, and there are no harsh curves. Her tonnage after the machinery has been fitted will be 107. She is to be fore and aft rigged. A handsome deck house will extend three-quarters of the length of her main deck, and here will be placed the commanding officer's quarters, which will be elegantly furnished. The cutter will carry two breech-loading rifles, an auxiliary battery of Gatling guns, and a crew of about 50 men. Electric lights, electric bells and every modern improvement will make the cutter one of the finest in the service. She will cruise along the coast from Georgetown, S. C., to Savannah, Ga.

But the finest cutter of the service, after all, will be the Galveston vessel, bids for the construction of which will be opened in a few days. She will register 400 tons and in her will be combined, it is asserted, all the modern improvements known to naval and nautical science. She will be topsail schooner rigged and cost not far from \$100,000. She is to be used in the Gulf service. She will carry a heavy battery and have a speed of 15 knots per hour.

The specifications for the cutter to be on duty at New Bern, N. C., are now being prepared by the Superintendent of Construction and a naval architect. She, too, will be a handsomely modelled vessel and one capable of doing good war service.

The cutters in New York harbor are now in better trim, excepting the *Washington*, than they have been in years. The *Chandler*, Captain Smith, has just come off the dry dock at the Atlantic basin, where she has been furnished with new bulwarks and otherwise improved. A new set of brass steam pipes in the pilot house has superseded the old iron ones which affected the compass. The *Manhattan*, Captain Maher, has been thoroughly overhauled and is now being repainted and the captain's private quarters upholstered. She will probably go on duty next week.

It is understood that there are to be a number of improvements made in the service soon. A change of uniform is contemplated among other things.

#### SECOND N. Y. BATTERY—LIEUT. D. WILSON.

THE question of a captain is just now the all-important topic in the 2d Battery. A large percentage of the members wisely desire the services of a West Point graduate, and hope to secure one, and we trust that they will be enabled to do so. There may, perhaps, be a few members who imagine that a "West Pointer" means nothing but horrors of military discipline, but nothing could be further from reality. Take, for example, the success of the 13th under the guidance of Col. Jones and Lt. Col. Dowd, both of whom are West Pointers, and these officers, while adhering strictly to military routine, have in no way incurred the displeasure of the members; but, on the contrary, have won for themselves the greatest respect. So much are West Pointers prized, that Lieut. T. H. Barber, 1st Artillery, U. S. A., who resigned from the Army some time since, has been elected colonel of the regiment. The artillery of all arms needs highly trained officers, its great variety of drill and its numerous possibilities seem to demand special ability and training.

THE House Committee on Naval Affairs, Jan. 21, presented an elaborate report explaining their action in preparing the Naval Appropriation bill and showing the present condition of our new navy.

W. O'gy and W. Healey, two sailors of the *Trenton*, sentenced to imprisonment and in charge of Lieut. A. C. Dillingham, U. S. N., and two marines, on board the steamer *City of Para*, which arrived in New York from Aspinwall on Thursday, inspired by grog, made a desperate resistance to an attempt to iron them before taking them ashore, but were finally overpowered. O'gy hit one of the marines, Mahan, over the head with a belaying pin, and received in return a pistol shot in the shoulder.



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**ARMYNAVY.**

THERE are now three vacancies on the limited re-  
tired list of the Army, one of which will be filled  
before the end of the present week by the retire-  
ment of Major Frank T. Bennett, 2d Cavalry. The  
other two will be held open until the findings of  
the retiring board in the cases of Colonel John E.  
Yard, 18th Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Shu  
feldt have been received.

The opinion of the U. S. Supreme Court in the  
longevity pay case of Captain Malbone F. Wat-  
son, U. S. Army, has not yet been rendered, but as  
the Court adjourns next week, it may be looked for  
on Monday next.

**SAMOA AND THE UNITED STATES.**

In the Senate on Wednesday Mr. Sherman re-  
ported an amendment to the Diplomatic and Consular  
appropriation bill, providing \$500,000 "for the  
execution of the obligations and the protection of  
the interests of the United States existing under the  
treaty between the United States and the Govern-  
ment of the Samoan Islands." Also \$100,000 "for  
the survey, improvement and occupation of the  
bay and harbor of Pagopapa, in the Island of Tu-  
tuila, Samoa, and for the construction of the ne-  
cessary wharves and buildings for such occupation,  
and for a coaling station therein."

Both of these appropriations are to be immedi-  
ately available and are to be expended under the  
direction of the President. This is action in the  
right direction, and such as should have been taken  
long ago. In a letter to the Chairman of the House  
Naval Committee, dated Jan. 23, Secretary Whit-  
ney calls attention to the importance of the approp-  
riation for a coaling station, and says: "In view  
of the responsibility thrown upon naval officers in  
dealing with these questions, the department has  
heretofore asked for the announcement of a definite  
national policy regarding this group of islands, for  
its information and guidance; and it is desirable  
that all reasonable provision should be made for  
the future necessities of commerce and of the Navy  
in that locality, in view of the importance which  
the question now assumes."

This is to the point; the present complication in  
Samoan affairs is due to the inability, or the unwill-  
ingness, of the authorities at Washington to sustain  
our representatives in Samoa in action taken by  
them deliberately under our treaty obligations, and  
in view of the situation as they saw it on the ground.  
The result is shown in a summing up of the situa-  
tion given by an English observer, Mr. W. L. Rees,  
in an article in the November number of the Nine-  
teenth Century. "The United States," says Mr.  
Rees, "have never during their hundred years of ex-  
istence as a sovereign power shown themselves  
in so unenviable a light as in this instance.  
The Government at Washington should not  
have entered into obligations so generally  
expressed as those contained in the fifth  
article of the treaty unless it had intended to  
fulfil to the extreme limit the meaning which the  
Samoan King might, in a time of peril, place upon  
the terms used. Its Consul having acted as dis-  
creetly as did Mr. Greenbaum, and the immediate  
result having been so beneficial, the state of things  
should not have been altered until the convention  
had finished its sitting at Washington. As it was,  
the American officials joined with the English to  
prevent Malietoa from putting Tamasese and the  
rebels to the sword, and then both Governments  
abandoned him when this same Tamasese was used  
by the Germans to dethrone their trusting ally."

What has been gained at Apia, in short, has been  
lost at Washington. Our Consul at Samoa acted  
within the limits of his authority with reference to  
the situation as it actually was. Our State De-  
partment acted upon the situation as it was repre-  
sented to be by Germany, and, accepting German  
assurances of good faith that have not been kept,  
has tied the hands of its representatives in Samoa,  
while leaving the Germans free to pursue their own  
ends, in spite of the fact that this put us in a hu-  
miliating position. The experience with which so  
many of our Army officers have been made familiar  
in their dealings with the Indians have been re-  
peated here; agreements made by the men upon  
the spot have been repudiated at Washington, and  
they have been put in the position of breaking faith  
with those who trusted them. Our treaty with  
Samoa provides that "if, unhappily, any difference  
should have arisen, or shall hereafter arise, between  
the Samoan Government and any other Government  
in amity with the United States, the Government  
of the latter will employ its good offices for the  
purpose of adjusting these differences upon a satis-  
factory and salutary basis." Such a difference did  
arise; the King of Samoa formally surrendered his  
flag into the keeping of the U. S. Consul; our  
Government, through its consul, formally accepted  
the responsibility and then promptly disavowed the  
action. But for this, as Mr. Rees shows us, "Malie-  
toa would not have been seized and deported, the  
scandals related and the injustices suffered by the



subjects of other powers in Samoa would not have been heard of, and the present civil war, with its certain dangers and unpleasant results would not have taken place."

Now, there is but one thing to do and that is for Congress to promptly adopt Mr. Sherman's amendment, and for the executive to trust to the action of its representatives at Samoa, under such general instructions as it may think proper to give them, letting it be perfectly understood, here and abroad, that they will be sustained to the utmost limit of our national ability, which is quite sufficient. We do not apprehend any difficulty in this case, for it is not to be supposed that the astute Germans will make the mistake of assuming that the timidity of our politicians, who are timorous by nature and habit, represents the spirit of the country. This was the mistake the South made, learning too late that the machinery of our political organization is cumbersome and difficult to move into unaccustomed grooves, but when it does move in a given direction it moves with crushing force.

THE revised Army regulations, now receiving the finishing touches, will contain few changes beyond modifications to correspond with existing laws and condensation. The main effect of the revision will be to make clearer the provisions which are complicated by numerous amendments or by conflict with paragraphs that have become obsolete. The omission of the latter will prevent much confusion. It is said that the new paragraphs will not number a dozen in all and but few of these are specially important. Among these is one prohibiting deductions from soldier's rations for the purpose of keeping up post funds. Nearly all of the commanding officers and bureau officials have had something to say in their recent annual reports in condemnation of this practice, which has long since ceased to be a benefit to the soldier. A new regulation on the subject of the establishment of canteens at the various posts is also proposed.

The subject of cumulative leave for officers is receiving attention. The 2d Comptroller of the Treasury has lately taken issue with the Secretary of War in regard to the legality of G. O. 77, of 1886, providing that when an officer is granted leave of absence it shall be charged to the year or years in which it first occurred, in order of priority of date, and any balance of accrued leave remaining shall stand to his credit for future leaves, provided, no credit balance shall stand longer than four years from the date of accruing. The comptroller contends that if an officer does not take full four months' leave within a stated period of four years the balance cannot be utilized in succeeding years. This stand of the comptroller will necessitate some change or probably the revocation of the order above quoted.

ACCORDING to the Detroit papers, the friends and relatives of Colonel Henry B. Clitz, U. S. A., retired, are forced to the sad conclusion that the missing officer was drowned at Niagara Falls on or about Oct. 31, the date when he was last seen in that vicinity. Several weeks ago it was reported that he had been seen in the streets of Paris. The War Department, through the State Department and the American Minister at Paris, took prompt measures to investigate the rumor, but the reply, received a short while since, contained not a single word of encouragement for the bereaved family. The War Department is also inclined to accept the theory of his death at Niagara, but will wait a while longer before entering that conclusion on the official record.

THE matter of the assignment to duty of the six staff officers is now receiving the attention of the Secretary of War. Captain Robert Craig, it is understood, will be assigned to duty as quartermaster of the Signal Corps, relieving Captain Jones. Major Vroom, the new Inspector, will probably come to Washington, relieving Major Lawton, who will go to Fort Leavenworth, relieving Major Sumner, Acting Inspector-General, Department of Missouri. Majors Hunter and Davis will probably continue on duty in Washington for some months yet, the former as a member of the Territorial Claims Board and the latter in connection with the Army Regula-

tions. The future stations of the two new commissaries are still involved in some uncertainty.

SENATOR CHANDLER appears to be preparing for a fight against the appropriation for longevity and other claims recently certified to Congress by the accounting officers, which will soon come over from the House in the General Deficiency bill. He has already introduced an amendment intended to be proposed to this bill, providing that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims shall not extend to suits brought by officers of the Army or Navy for arrears of pay or personal allowance of any kind; this prohibition to extend to all suits now pending. Also that the accounting officers of the Treasury shall not, without express authority of law, settle or allow any such claims of more than three years from date of presentation. The following resolution of inquiry on the same subject was also offered by Mr. Chandler and adopted by the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish to the Senate a statement concerning claims for extra allowances to officers and men of the Navy based on sea service on receiving-ships, showing the total gross amount of such claims which have recently been allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury, the total amount of such claims which had been paid, the total amount of such claims now pending, and any estimate which may have been made in the Treasury Department of the probable total amount of all such claims; and that said Secretary be also directed to inform the Senate whether or not, either in the office of the Fourth Auditor or Second Comptroller, any lists of such probable claims for sea-pay and allowances for service on receiving-ships have been prepared in advance of the presentation by the claimants of their demands; and if so, why such lists have been prepared; and also whether or not clerks have worked evenings or otherwise out of office hours in preparation of the same; and whether or not copies of such lists or access to them or any knowledge of their contents have been allowed to or obtained by attorneys or claim agents; if so, who are such attorneys or claim agents; and further, whether or not any such claimants have, to the knowledge of the Treasury Department, paid or made bargains to pay commissions to attorneys or claim agents for collecting their claims; if so, what percentages have been agreed upon; and in addition, whether or not to the knowledge of the Treasury Department, attorneys or claim agents have inserted advertisements in the newspapers inviting correspondence from the heirs of officers or men of the Navy supposed to be entitled to extra allowances on account of sea service on receiving-ships; and if so, whether to the knowledge of the Department such advertisements have been prepared after the attorneys or agents have obtained access to or knowledge of lists of claimants from the accounting officer of the Treasury Department; and that the said Secretary be also directed to furnish to the Senate without delay a statement of all other material facts on the subject of said receiving-ship claims within the knowledge of the Treasury Department.

We publish a list of these claims elsewhere.

We trust that Congress understands the logic of the policy to which it is committing itself, and very properly committing itself, by the proposed passage of resolutions affirming the Monroe doctrine, with reference to the Panama Canal, and providing for maintaining our rights in Samoa. It means not only the increase of our Navy, to which some attention is being given, but the improvement of the Army, which has thus far been visited with neglect this session. It may be too late to undertake any thing in the line of radical change, but there is at least one measure sufficiently advanced to become a law, if properly attended to: that is what is known as the twenty-years law, promoting to the next higher grades officers who have served that length of time in one rank. Another measure, which might be included in the Army Appropriation bill, is that we have before suggested; transfer from the limited retired list the officers who have reached the age of 64 since they were retired. This will give an opportunity to retire officers who are no longer fit for active duty, and who stand in the way of men whose physical condition better fits them for the hardships of possible service. We have so small an Army that every man counts in it, and it should be kept at all times at the highest state of efficiency.

In publishing the analysis of the new German Drill Book, for which we are indebted to the Volunteer Service Gazette of London, we have passed lightly over the early chapters, relating to the technicalities of drill, in order that we might have space to give to the more interesting portion of the work, that relating to training for operations in the field. This part of the work is worthy of the closest attention, giving, as it does, the latest results of the application of field tactics to modern conditions of warfare. A very interesting chapter appears elsewhere in this number of the JOURNAL. It is obvious that Germany has taken a leaf from our experience, proposing to secure by systematic drill that training of the individual soldier which with us resulted from the application of ready American wit to the exigencies of war. The ideal German soldier is henceforth to be a sort of Germanized

"Sherman's bummer," capable of taking care of himself, with the minimum of direction in any emergency. This is a wide departure from the old system of machine soldiers.

THE Board of Officers before whom General Swain was ordered have promptly settled the question of retirement and the appointment of his successor by reporting that he is not eligible, in spite of Dr. Baxter's medical opinion that an order from the President makes a man sick whether he is or not. We have known of a good many men who were made sick by such an order, but not precisely in that way. Thus, a contest over General Black has been avoided, which, as the Chicago News informs us, would have been one of the hottest and bitterest fights ever known in the Senate. The News says:

Several Democratic Senators can be depended upon to vote against him, for, during his administration of the pension office, he has offended a number of them, and they would be glad to get a little revenge. He would be unanimously opposed by the Army, which represents a powerful social and political influence, as much on the Democratic as on the Republican side. He would have the bitter antagonism of Commissioner Morrison, and his present official position gives him more influence than he had in Congress. He would also be opposed by every pension agent in Washington and throughout the country, and by the Grand Army of the Republic, and many of the soldier organizations, and if these were not sufficient the Senate would reject him on legal grounds.

THE movement in Congress to place our regimental bands on a better footing than heretofore (See Senator Plumb's bill, published last week) has our unqualified approval, as a measure tending to promote the efficiency of the Service. We have discussed repeatedly the necessity for a change in the present uncertain mode of maintaining and raising the funds to pay these bands, the difficulty of procuring the services of first-class musicians, etc., so that little remains now to be said except to express the hope that better days are at hand for these non-combatants, if indeed they can properly be called so, for we believe that most of them are fully trained in the use of the rifle and quite competent to act as duty soldiers should occasion require.

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., has recently made a strong presentation to the Headquarters of the Army of the defenceless condition of the Pacific Coast and recommended liberal appropriations to construct suitable buildings for the accommodation of garrisons necessary to defend the entrance to Puget Sound, the entrance of the Columbia River, the harbor of San Francisco, and at San Diego, Cal.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Herald advertising to Section 1244 of the Revised Statutes, which prescribes that "when any officer has served 45 years as a commissioned officer or is 63 years old, he may be retired from active service at the discretion of the President," says: "To this law the President's attention has lately been called. Under it he could, if so disposed, retire at once Adjutant-General Drum, Q. M. General Holabird, Commissary-General Macfeely, Surgeon-General Moore, Paymaster-General Rochester, and—after Jan. 22—General Benét, Chief of Ordnance." But it is not thought he will do so, for, says the Herald, "he indignantly refused to consider the request of a delegation who called in behalf of an officer said to be the senior colonel of one of the supply departments attached to the staff of Major-General Howard. Senator Gorman, it is said, headed the delegation that went to the President in his interest."

In a recent communication to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs urging an increased appropriation for the publication of naval records of the War of the Rebellion, Secretary Whitney says: "The importance and value of this work are, in my opinion, not open to question. The detailed history of the war is a matter of professional necessity to the Navy. It is the only war in modern times in which naval operations, on a great scale, have been carried on. It is the only war in which rams, torpedoes, ironclads and steam blockades have been employed. All that is known of naval war to-day dates from the war of 1861. We need the information for building our ships, training our officers and for administering the Navy Department. In short, we need it for every branch of naval administration if we want to have an efficient Navy."

THE Fourth New York Volunteer Cavalry Association held its fourth annual reunion and banquet on Monday evening. Among the invited guests was Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A.



The published statement that Secretary Endicott will shortly issue an order doing away with cumulative leaves to Army officers is incorrect. What the Secretary has in view is the revocation of the order issued by him in 1886 permitting an officer to change a leave to the first year of the series in which the leave is granted. Under this order an officer obtaining a leave of, say, two months in 1889, can, if he has not had a leave during the previous three years, change the same to 1886 and 1887, thus leaving him credit for leave in 1888 and 1889, which he can utilize at a future period. The Second Comptroller insists that cumulative leave should be counted from the year in which it is granted, and the officer be required to take the full four months' leave within the four years. This is the method which prevailed previous to the appearance of the order referred to, and in view of the Comptroller's ruling will probably go into effect again.

THE book-binding establishment of James E. Walker at 20 Jacob street, New York, has for two generations been famous for the high quality of its work, the father of the present proprietor having won distinction as the most artistic book-binder in the United States, and ranking with the great masters of the trade in Paris and London. We therefore call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Walker as furnishing an address which those wishing the sort of work done by him will be thankful to get.

A LONDON correspondent writes: "We are next autumn to have even more extensive naval manoeuvres than last year, and the programme will be briefer but more dramatic. There will, it is said, be an English fleet and a foreign fleet, the former outnumbering the latter by five to three. But while the former will be kept well in hand in or near the mouth of the British Channel, the latter will concentrate at a given point at a secret time by one or two ships, and thus endeavor, though with a smaller force, to strike a heavy blow, repeating it in detail if necessary."

In the New Jersey Legislature on Tuesday bills were introduced providing for a surgeon at the New Jersey Soldiers' Home and placing the institution under military discipline, and allowing a pension to all who enlisted in the U. S. Navy or Marine Corps or the United States colored troops during the war and were credited to other States.

THE N. Y. World has taken up the suggestion which appeared in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL some months ago, of defending harbors by turning petroleum on the surface of the water and setting fire to it, and has called out opinions from various Army and Navy officers showing its impracticability. We presented the suggestion as a curiosity, and not as a scheme to be considered seriously.

THE commanding General of the Army has recently noted his approval of a general order authorizing the establishment of canteens at all military posts where there are no post traders at present located. The subject has not yet received the formal approval of the Secretary of War, but in all probability will within a few days.

THE transfer of certain graduates of last year to vacancies in the cavalry arm not having been fully determined upon yet by the Secretary of War, the nomination to the Senate of the eleven non-commissioned officers were not made this week as expected.

#### LATE ARMY ORDERS.

The sick leave of 1st Lt. Henry Kirby, 10th Inf., is extended one month. (S. O., H. Q. A., Jan. 25.)

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received this week from the Government Printing Office the Annual Report of the Supervising Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service for the fiscal year 1888, and Reports of Consuls from September to October, 1886. As statistical documents they are of much value.

Major D. P. Heap's work on "Ancient and Modern Lighthouses" is an interesting scientific and historical treatise.

The following Army officers registered at the War Department this week: Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav.; Major-Gen. John C. Robinson, retired; Capt. A. A. Harbach, 20th Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. Y. Stamper, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. C. Sanford, Engs.; 2d Lieut. Chas. G. Lyman, 5th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Wm. E. Merrill, Engs.

The nominations of Col. Rucker and Lieut.-Col. Terrell, of the Pay Dept., are temporarily hung up in the Senate Military Committee in consequence of some opposition on the part of Senator Cookrill to the latter officer. Certain charges, concerning an improperly paid account, made against Major Terrell at the time Gen. Brown was at the head of the Pay Corps, have been brought to the attention of the Committee. Those familiar with the facts do not believe that these charges will prevent his confirmation.

#### COURTS-MARTIAL IN MINOR CASES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

YOUR remark in a recent article, to the effect that the procedure of Courts-martial in minor cases was too intricate, hit the nail squarely on the head. In truth, most of those who recently have been clamoring for a law to establish a field officers' court do so, not because they object to the principle of trying a man by a court composed of three men rather than by one, but because they, from their experience as members or as judge advocates of garrison courts, are disgusted with the solemn nonsense, the tedious forms of proceeding, and the voluminous record which characterize the trial of the most petty offence, and are ready to adopt any scheme which will give the Army relief from this folly.

It should be laid down as a principle in our Army that if any reform is needed we should exhaust every means of effecting that reform in our power before asking Congress for a change in the law. But it is astonishing what a number of the most needed reforms could be effected by a simple order of the proper authority, which year after year are presented to Congress in the shape of bills for its decision as to the propriety of each particular measure. So it has been with this matter of Courts-martial for the trial of petty offences. The present garrison court for the practical and speedy administration of justice is all that is needed. It is the procedure which is at fault, and this procedure has grown to its present unwieldy dimensions only because the judge advocates of the Army have erroneously tried to apply the same rules to a garrison court as to a general court.

Three men can try a man more fairly than one and they can try him just as quickly. The Court should consist of three members and, as was formerly the case, one of them to act as recorder. Thus, the "Judge-Advocate" will be a member sworn to well and truly determine, and a counsel for both sides, instead of, as at present, an unsworn participant in the decisions of the Court, a person who at will may be a counsel to the prisoner, or an active, prejudiced prosecutor. In the procedure the readings of the order should be omitted; in the proceedings the order should be referred to only by its number. The prisoner should have a right to object to members of the Court, as at present. The Court should be sworn once, at the first meeting. The charges and specifications should be read to the prisoner, as at present; in the proceedings the original copy should be inserted, instead of copied, as at present. In the testimony the identification of the accused and of the witnesses is unnecessary and should be omitted.

This procedure, when the plea is guilty, will considerably abridge the time required for the trial and the paper, ink, and the toil necessary to make up the record. To show this more plainly I give below a form of the record, such as would probably be adopted under the circumstances:

Proceedings of a Garrison Court-martial, convened pursuant to S. O. No. 1, dated Fort Duncan, Texas, Dec. 20, 1870, and sworn in Dec. 21, 1870:

The Court met at 10 A. M. Present all the members. Case tried, Pvt. John Doe, Co. A, 1st Infantry, who, being asked, said he objected to none of the members. He was then arraigned on the following charges and specifications: (Here insert original charges.) He pleaded as follows: To the specification, "guilty"; to the charge, "guilty." He said he had no statement or defence to make. The Court was closed and sentenced him to be confined for ten days to the guard-house and to forfeit five dollars of his pay.

(Signed by the members of the Court.)

Is anything needed more explicit than this? And would not this procedure be entirely in accord with existing law? If so, why should we be burdened any longer with the present tedious method of trying police court offences? Since it seems likely that the field officers' Court will not be adopted, would it not be well to thoroughly canvass the merits of such a simplification of procedure as the above?

J. P.

#### COLOR LINE AT WEST POINT.

THE race question has again caused trouble at West Point. A cadet captain in assigning places in the mess hall gave the colored student, Chas. Young, a place at the table of honor to which his scholarship entitled him. This made trouble, some of the cadets thinking the distinction too great for a colored student, and he was changed to a lower table. This made still more trouble. The lieutenant at whose table the colored student was placed was so angry over the change that he referred to the captain's action in such terms that the captain considered himself insulted, and a bare fist fight followed, in which both the captain and lieutenant received severe punishment. Cadet Captain Geo. T. Langhorne of Virginia, and Cadet Lieutenant Morris K. Barroll of Kent County, Maryland, are reported by the New York World as the cadets engaged in the fistfight.

CAPTAIN L. JOHNSON, 24th Inf., Bvt. Lieut.-Col., U. S. Army, expects to spend four months' leave visiting his family in Louisiana, his address being Mandeville, St. Tammany Parish, La.

A DINNER in honor of Major-Gen. O. O. Howard was given by General Danl. Butterfield at his residence, No. 60 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday evening. The other gentlemen present were Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A.; Gen. H. J. Slocum; General Wager Swayne, U. S. A.; Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, Colonels Delancey A. Kane, Elliott F. Shepard and Wm. C. Church; Bishop Potter, Judge Vorst, Hon. Warner Miller, Hon. Nicholas Flah, Ex-Mayor Low, of Brooklyn; Messrs. A. F. Schemmhorn, Whitelaw Reid, Sinclair McKelvey, O. D. Munz, Morris K. Jessup, Wm. E. Dodge, J. W. Hamersly and Ketcham. President-elect Harrison, who was invited, wrote expressing his regret at not being able to be present to meet Gen. Howard.

P. A. ENGINEER JOHN W. GARDNER has been surveyed by a board of medical officers at Portsmouth, N. H., who have recommended that he be ordered before the Retiring Board at Washington.

SURGEON M. L. RUTH, U. S. N., was on Thursday elected president and treasurer of the National Press Brick Company of Washington. Commodore J. G. Walker, U. S. N., was also elected a director of the company, but declined the position.

#### OFFICERS LOCATED IN WASHINGTON.

THE Washington (D. C.) Post gives the following list of retired Army and Navy officers who have settled down in that city: In the Army—10 Generals, five Majors, 14 Colonels, 25 Captains, 11 Lieutenants; in the Navy—28 Rear Admirals, 16 officers with the relative rank of Commodore, three Captains and half a dozen minor officers. Those who own the houses in which they live are: Gen. Stewart Van Vleet, H. G. Wright, E. D. Townsend, M. C. Meigs, and D. G. Swaim, Col. Wilson, Capt. Dubois, Chaplain Van Wyck, Rear Admirals Samuel Philip Lee, John J. Almy, C. R. P. Rodgers, Thos. H. Patterson, John C. Howell, Samuel P. Carter, S. P. Quackenbush, Earl English, Samuel R. Franklin, Walter W. Queen, Andrew Bryson, John C. Feibiger, John H. Upshur, J. H. Russell, John L. Worden and Roger N. Stembel, Commodore John G. Walker, Capt. Newcomb, Hall and Reed, Comdrs. Nelson, Eastman, Kellogg, and McCalla, Lieut.-Commander Royal B. Bradford, Lieut.-Commander William H. Emory, Medical Director Charles D. Maxwell, Pay Directors Watnough and Cutter, Pay Inspector Cosby, Chief Engr. De Valin, and Major Slack, of the Marine Corps. General C. C. Augur owns a fine estate in Georgetown, and General Holabird property on G street. Dr. Charles C. Byrne has recently purchased an \$11,000 piece of property on Washington Heights. Besides the above mentioned people there are between 40 and 50 officers of the Army and Navy, many of them retired, who have taken up their permanent abode and own or contemplate owning property in Washington.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

JANUARY 24, 1889.

THE funeral of Brig. Gen. Ronald S. Mackenzie took place last Tuesday afternoon. Services were held at the chapel at 2 o'clock. The services at the chapel were conducted by Prof. Postlethwaite, chaplain, and the remains were interred in the post cemetery. Among a number of officers who attended the funeral were Gen. Whipple and Davies, Col. Gillespie, of the Army, and Admiral Rodgers of the Navy. An officers' concert will be given in the library at 8 o'clock this evening.

Cards have been issued by Mrs. and Miss Parke for Friday evening, Jan. 25, at 9 o'clock.

There will be a cadets' concert probably on Saturday evening.

Lt. Biddle, Engineers, left the post this week for a two months' leave.

Lt. Frederick Woolley, 10th Inf., on leave from Fort Union, New Mexico, and Capt. Greene, formerly of the Ordnance, retired, have been among recent visitors to the post.

Buell Burdett Bassette, New Britain, Ct.; J. L. Rose, Whitely Co., Ky., and Joseph Mayes, Summit, Miss., were this week designated for examination for admission to the West Point Military Academy in June next.

#### OMAHA AND FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE Excelsior of Jan. 19 says:

Capt. McKeever entertained the bicyclists at his quarters Wednesday, and Lieut. James Arrasmith received them at the officers' club on Sunday.

A school of instruction has been ordered for artillery practice in charge of Lieut. H. B. Serson.

Mrs. Capt. McKeever and her niece, Miss Muldoon, left Tuesday for Mobile, to be absent six weeks.

Col. and Mrs. Fletcher, their son, Jack, and Miss Miskie, returned, Jan. 17, after their winter's sojourn in Philadelphia.

Lieut. W. M. Wright accompanied Lieut. B. T. Earle to Washington, D. C., his home, as Lieut. Earle was not able to accomplish the journey alone. He returned Thursday and reports that Lieut. Earle bore the journey quite well and that his sister accompanied him to Florida.

Lieut. Brooke, of Fort Bridger, and Miss McClintock will be united in marriage at Trinity Cathedral, Jan. 23, at 5 P. M. It will be a full dress military wedding, the officers of the Department of the Platte attending in a body.

Mrs. Capt. Simpson gave a delightful dinner Thursday to Gen. and Mrs. Brooke. The guests were Dr. and Mrs. Summers, Dr. and Mrs. Coffman.

At the Paxton's state dinner, Wednesday, Gen. and Mrs. Brooke entertained Lieut. Truitt and Mrs. Wheaton; Dr. McParlin entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Waring; Col. and Mrs. Hall entertained Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Barker; Mr. and Mrs. Tower, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yates; Col. and Mrs. Henry Dean and Mrs. Gardner; Dr. Summers, Maj. Hughes and Mrs. Dr. Brown.

Gen. G. D. Ruggles was in the city this week, enjoying several rubbers of whist with Judge Wakeley, Judge Doane and other old-time friends.

Mrs. Col. Bryant, of Fort Niobrara, and two children are at the Murray.

#### REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Names and Stations of Revenue Cutters.

Alert, 2d Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, Elizabeth City, N. C.  
Bear, Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco.  
Bibb, Capt. Frank Barr, Ogdenburg, N. Y. (winter qrs.)  
Brutwell, Capt. W. S. Simmons, comdg., Savannah, Ga.  
Chase, Capt. D. B. Hodgson, New Bedford, Mass.  
Colfax, Capt. J. B. Moore, comdg., Wilmington, N. C.  
Corwin, Capt. C. L. Hooper, San Francisco.  
Crawford, Capt. L. M. Keene, comdg., Key West, Fla.  
Coze, Lieut. John Braun, comdg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Chandler, 1st Lieut. H. D. Smith, comdg., New York.  
Dallas, Capt. J. H. Parker, comdg., Portland, Me.  
Dexter, Capt. M. L. Phillips, comdg., Newport, R. I.  
Dix, Capt. H. T. Blake, comdg., Galveston, Texas.  
Discover, Engineer C. F. Dyce, Savannah, Ga.  
Ewing, Capt. J. S. Baker, comdg., Baltimore, Md.  
Fessenden, Capt. E. L. Deane, comdg., Detroit, Mich.  
Forward, out of commission.  
Gallatin, Capt. C. A. Abbey, comdg., Boston, Mass.  
Grant, Capt. L. N. Stodder, comdg., New York.  
Guthrie, 1st Lieut. Barstow, comdg., Baltimore, Md.  
Hamilton, Capt. W. C. Conison, comdg., Philadelphia, Pa.  
Hamble, Capt. J. W. Congdon, comdg., Boston, Mass.  
Hartley, 2d Lt. T. W. Bonham, comdg., San Francisco, Cal.  
Howley, 2d Lieut. O. D. Myrick, Mobile, Ala.  
Johnson, Capt. A. D. Davis, comdg., Milwaukee, Wis.  
McClutock, Capt. J. C. Mitchell, comdg., Baltimore, Md.  
McLane, out of commission.  
Manhattan, Capt. D. F. Tozier, comdg., New York.  
Denrose, 2d Lieut. Jno. Morissey, comdg., Galveston, Tex.  
Perry, Capt. J. A. Henriques, comdg., Erie, Pa.  
Report, out of commission.  
Rush, Capt. L. G. Shepard, San Francisco, Cal.  
Stevens, Lt. W. H. Hand, comdg., New Bern, N. C.  
Seward, Lt. A. A. Slamm, comdg., Shieldsborough, Miss.  
P. O. address: Bay St. Louis, Miss.  
Search, 2d Asst. Eng. Willis Pedrick, in charge, Balt., Md.  
Saville, out of commission.  
Vanderbilt, 1st Lieut. C. F. Shoemaker, in charge, Centre, Moriches, L. I.  
Woodbury, Capt. A. A. Fenger, comdg., Eastport, Me.  
Wolcott, Capt. Russell Glover, comdg., Pt. Townsend, W. T.  
Washington, Lieut. T. S. Smyth, comdg., New York.



## THE STATE TROOPS.

## POLITICAL STAFF OFFICERS IN THE GUARD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

DURING the past year the writer has had occasion to refer to National Guard reports from the different States and has been impressed with the great number of staff officers attached to the different governors. A few have staffs organized on a business-like plan, but most of them show a tendency towards a promiscuous distribution of military titles. One State has a National Guard of less than 2,000 officers and men, with a staff consisting of six brigadier generals, 27 colonels and eight majors.

The reports from nearly every State contain excellent recommendations for the Guard and in most of them it is evident that the militia is being improved and systematically organized. The organizations, as a rule, are patterned after the U. S. A., which is as it should be. While this improvement is going on in the Guard and the different adjutants-general are profuse in the recommendations for that end, the governor's staffs are neglected. There is no reason why the staff department of a State should be, so far as practicable, patterned after that of the U. S. Army. The statistics given below are made up from the reports of 36 States (Arkansas and West Virginia omitted). Seven of these States have adjutants-general with the rank of major general, 23 have them with the rank of brigadier general and six have them ranking as colonel.

The pay of the major generals runs from \$1,000 to \$3,000 per year, the average being \$2,000. The pay of the brigadiers ranges from fifty to thirty one hundred with an average of \$1,456.15. The colonels average \$1,233.33, the variation being from nothing up to \$2,000. The average pay of all is \$1,563.16, or about that of a 2d lieutenant just entering the Regular Army.

The 36 States have figures of 543 governors' staff officers, an average of 15 1-12 officers to a governor. Of the 543 officers mentioned, 7 are major generals, 90 are brigadiers, 249 are colonels, 143 are lieutenant colonels, 45 are majors, 5 are captains and 1 a 2d lieutenant. Of the grand total 282 are aides, with 153 ranking as colonels and 105 as lieutenant colonels, 21 as majors and three as captains. These over 500 officers are political appointments, with perhaps a few exceptions. A change of governors means a change of staffs, so that a staff officer's life, as such, is not likely to be over four years, if it is that. Once at least in every four years there are some five hundred politico-military officers commissioned.

Is this right? While the line is being made to conform to the general plan of the regular establishment and officers in it are being commissioned because of honest service and worth, is it right to commission any man because he is a politician and he or his friends have helped to elect the Governor? Is it not detrimental to the service to have this wholesale giving away of military titles going on? Some of our secret orders are now throwing around military titles as if they intended to outlive the Governors in that respect. The commanding officers of some of the semi-secret military societies have more titles than the commanding general of the U. S. Army. To return to the National Guard, there are in Ohio, for instance, captains of ten years' standing who have seen since they entered the service five politicians commissioned major general, twenty commissioned brigadier general, and over one hundred colonels ground out. Such work is not just to the hardworking blue officer. It belittles the Guard and belittles rank. Under such circumstances a military title is of little value. When titles are so cheap they are of little value to the possessor. Hearing a man called general or colonel does not convey, at once, the impression that he is a soldier. He may be a politician or member of some secret order. Before the question is settled one must inquire of what he is general or colonel.

The time is opportune for some good examples among the States. The adjutant general of the U. S. Army ranks as a brigadier general. Seven States have the same officer with a higher rank; twenty-three have them of equal rank. None of them receive the pay suggested by the rank. Their average pay, as stated, is about that of a 2d lieutenant just entering the U. S. Army. Think of a major general on a salary of one thousand dollars a year and a brigadier on fifty. No States adjutant general should rank higher than a colonel, and no such officer is now drawing the pay of a lieutenant colonel. Certainly no one will contend that, as a rule, competent officers can be had at the salaries paid by most of the States. Men who are competent to fill the places are making more at something else, and then, too, the political nature of the office makes its tenure uncertain. In order to equalize matters there should be less rank, more pay, and no politics. Military matters are receiving a good deal of attention just now; a military spirit seems to be pervading the country. The next five years will see vast improvements made in the militia.

The following officers would, it is believed, make a sufficient staff for the administration of the military department of a State in time of peace:

1. Adjutant-General, Acting Quartermaster and Commissary General.
2. Inspector-General, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.
3. Paymaster-General, chief clerk Adjutant-General's Office.
4. Chief of Ordnance, superintendent State arsenal.
5. Surgeon-General.
6. Judge Advocate-General.
7. Commissary-General.

The foregoing gives a head to each department and requires eight lieutenant-colonels. Should any assistants be needed let them have the rank of major or captain. It will be seen that the four important departments, to State troops, would be represented in the Adjutant-General's office. The other four could be on duty when needed and paid for the time on such service.

Whilst it is believed that every State should have an engineer and signal corps, it is not believed that they should be dignified by being a part of the administrative department. The duties of such corps in the Regular Service and in the National Guard are very different. No aides to the Governors are needed; should they be, young line officers could be detailed.

Now for a plan to make the staff non-partisan in

its make up. Let the ranking officers of artillery, of cavalry and the three ranking officers of infantry constitute an advisory board, which, in conjunction with the Governor, would have the power to nominate the staff; these nominations to be confirmed by the State Senate. In making the first appointments, let two be appointed for two years, two for three years, two for four years, and two for five years; the successors of these to be appointed for five years. Thus, it will be seen, the terms of service of two officers will expire every year and all will be in for five years, excepting the first six appointees, unless reappointed.

To show the ridiculous side of this question, be it remembered that there were 249 staff colonels in the 36 States given. In the same States there are 150 colonels commanding regiments; the staff colonels outnumber the line colonels by 99. The staff brigadiers outnumber the general officers of that rank two to one.

The writer is in favor of placing the National Guard under the control of the General Government and has so expressed himself. These political staffs would then be done away with.

EDMUND CONE BRUSH,  
Major, 1st Regt., Light Artillery, O. N. G.  
ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

## Thirty-second N. Y.—Col. Louis Finkelmeier.

COMPANIES F, K and I assembled at the armory on Tuesday, Jan. 15, for instruction in the school of the battalion. The companies were consolidated into one company of 20 files and were instructed by Capt. Charles Waage. In marching in column of fours double rank the rear rank marched too close. The men did not dress or cover and have a bad habit of shuffling the feet and in different movements seem to depend one on the other as to the proper way to execute a movement. At the command fours left the rear rank closed up to facing distance when they should not close up until the fours wheel to the left. In marching company front at command right by platoons the commandant of the second platoon ordered right oblique. He should first command mark time, march, and when the latter command is given by the instructor should then command right oblique, march. In marching by platoons the guides did not cover or keep the proper distance and at the command guide left the right guide shifted to the left by going to the rear of the company, when he should go in front of the platoon and at double time, piece at trail or right shoulder and not at a carry. In wheeling the men looked to the pivot instead of the marching flank. At the command continue the march, platoons left into line, wheel, the left guide of the first platoon changed his position to the right of the company. When the command platoons, right forward, fours right the guides should shift quickly; platoons left front into line double time, a number of the men did not know where to go. At the command double time the right fours and guide did not raise their hands, and the guide should take his position on the right of the company in double time and not in quick time. When at a halt the company was ordered to left forward dress, which is an improper command. The company went through the loading and firing, the guides very properly waited in their places for the instructor to give the command fire by company. The instructor should command posts after firing had ceased, so that the guides can take their proper places in the loading and firing; the men did not go through the motions; many of the men in the rear rank did not step off at all. In firing left oblique some of the men in the rear rank did not bring their pieces up at the preliminary command, and did not know what interval to fire through. At the dismissal of the company the first sergeant should salute the commandant, which he failed to do. There is entirely too much conversation among the men during the drill, and the non-commissioned officers are not well posted. All the movements should be thoroughly explained before any of them are attempted. The drill floor is about the dirtiest in any regiment to be found in the guard during the drill. The visitors, boys and men, were allowed to smoke during the drill; it may be the custom, but it is a bad one. The small turnout is on account of the situation of the quarters during the rebuilding of the armory which will be finished in the spring.

The opening of the new armory will be celebrated in March next, and a committee has been appointed to look after the matter. The board of officers have offered a prize of \$75, to be divided among the four companies securing the largest number of recruits. The first prize will be \$30, the second \$20, the third \$15, and the fourth \$10. The cadet corps of the regiment is getting along very nicely, and there are now some 65 members whose ages range from 14 to 19 years.

## Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

THE rifle club of the 7th N. Y. is in a very flourishing condition, and at present its members are busily engaged in shooting matches at the armory range, which will be continued throughout the season. Membership to the club is open to all active and veteran members of the regiment in good standing. The greatest interest is taken in the competitions, and each match is in charge of a member of the Executive Committee, who has entire control of the shooting during the match. The officers of the club are: President, Col. E. Clark; 1st vice president, Surg. W. A. Valen-tine; 2d vice president, Adj. G. W. Hand; executive committee—H. W. Jansen, S. W. Merritt, H. B. Thomson, H. S. Bartow, W. S. Wilson, O. P. Dudley, R. M. Dunn, P. L. Klook, J. W. Cleveland, H. E. Chapman, Capt. W. H. Palmer; secretary, J. W. Cochran; treasurer, F. S. Kennedy.

The following non-commissioned officers have received warrants: 1st Sergeants R. A. Powers, J. E. Schugler, O. Mustian, S. M. Warnock, F. Van Lennep, Sergeants F. W. Budd, J. V. Black, R. Maset, E. R. Richards, Corporals W. R. Bassett and O. C. Dudley. In Co. E L. J. Jocelyn, J. Williams, G. L. Hoffman and G. F. Peiham were elected corporals last week.

## Twenty-second New York.—Col. John T. Camp.

THE contract for building the new armory of the 22d N. Y. stipulates that the work shall commence within 30 days from the signing of the contract—Jan. 14, 1889—and that the building must be completed within 15 months.

The games of the athletic association, which take place in the armory on Feb. 15, promise to be very interesting.

The returns for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1888, show the membership of the regiment to be 904 officers and men, against 886 the previous quarter, which is a gain of 18.

The regimental examining board now consists of Capt. W. J. Maidhof, J. G. Lillendahl, and G. E. B. Hart, and Lieuts. H. A. Beneke and W. D. Haws.

The regiment assembled at its armory on the evening of

Jan. 21 in full dress uniform for review, dress parade and presentation of marksmen's and ambulance corps' badges and long service medals. The armory was finely decorated with costly draperies, flags, streamers, etc., and the coat of arms of every State in the Union, enriched by flags, were on the walls of the drill hall, and the old building presented a transformation that was almost astonishing. With the many charming and handsomely dressed ladies to be seen on every hand it was truly a scene of beauty. The armory was filled to overflowing and the regiment seldom if ever showed to better advantage. Promptly at the beat of assembly the men fell in, the companies being quickly formed, and Adj. Smith lost no time in equalizing the regiment in 10 commands of 18 files. Line was formed in excellent shape, the regiment presenting three sides of a square. Being turned over to Col. Camp, ranks were opened for review by Brig.-Gen. O. F. Robbins, I. R. P., and as the latter accompanied by the colonel inspected the lines, the steadiness of the command was most marked. The ranks were closed and orders to pass in review given. Owing to the limited space, the companies being in column of fours, were almost against the reviewing officer before they had formed company front, giving them no time to "brace up," but despite this drawback the passage was excellent and the salutes of officers most gracefully rendered. The regiment reformed for dress parade, and here again a most handsome show was made. The manual by the different companies was executed with commendable precision, with the exception that several captains gave their commands with too little snap, there was little to choose. The order in place rest was given and the presentation of marksmen's badges made, there being 10 sharpshooters and 122 marksmen. Gen. Robbins called attention to the necessity of rifle practice and admonished the men to use every endeavor to attain proficiency as riflemen and attend practice.

Long service medals and ambulance corps' badges were also presented, after which there was a promenade concert, followed by an order of nine dances. The music during the evening was rendered under the personal direction of Bandmaster P. S. Gilmore, and was very fine. The drum and bugle corps, the leadership of Drum Major G. W. Brown are also deserving of praise. While the different company rooms were all more or less attractive, those of Cos. B, I, H and F were especially so. The Committee of arrangements, consisting of Major W. V. King, Q. M. T. L. Miller and Lt. W. J. Humey are to be commended for their successful work.

## Ninth New York.—Col. W. Seward, Jr.

The 9th N. Y., Col. W. Seward, Jr., will assemble at the armory on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, for review and presentation of marksmen's badges. On this occasion the new chaplain—the Rev. N. Maynard—will be presented to the command, Lieut. C. Muecke, formerly of the 11th N. Y., has been elected 1st lieutenant of Co. E.

## Twelfth New York.—Lt. Col. H. Dowd.

The resignation of Maj. J. J. Riker, which was handed in some time ago, was accepted and a discharge has been received from General Headquarters. Increased business responsibilities made it necessary for the major to sever his connection with the 12th, which loses a valuable officer and gentleman universally liked. Major Riker enlisted as a private in Co. I, 7th N. Y., May 28, 1878, was a 1st lieutenant and A. D. C., 1st Brigade, Aug. 7, 1879; captain and A. D. C., April 1, 1880; major and inspector of rifle practice, May 19, 1880; resigned Feb. 18, 1881; captain and ordnance officer, 1st Brigade, Feb. 18, 1881; major and inspector, Oct. 27, 1882; honorably discharged Oct. 28, 1885; major 15th Regiment, Jan. 4, 1886.

## Thirteenth New York.—Col. D. E. Austen.

THE order directing the regiment to assemble at the armory on Jan. 30 has been countermanded, the date of the assembly having been changed to Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, and on this evening a review will be tendered Gov. D. B. Hill and every effort will be made to make the occasion a success. Invitations have been sent to many distinguished persons. Col. Austen, during the military exhibition, will divide the regiment into three battalions, which he will manoeuvre simultaneously.

Co. F is to spend a considerable sum in fitting up its rooms and making alterations.

Co. H will shortly hold an election for 1st and 2d lieutenants.

The board for the examination of non-commissioned officers will meet at the armory on Jan. 28: Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding, Capt. W. H. Cochran, and Lieuts. Wiswell, Tinken and Anderson.

Co. E, Capt. W. Kerby, has reason to be proud of its very handsome and commodious quarters which recent alterations have brought about. An additional stair has been added to the room in which there are 100 full length lockers. The quarters boast an exceedingly new and handsome carpet, elaborate gas fixtures, and a fine large mirror, and many other things which help to beautify it. The company now has the full complement of 103 officers and men.

The rifle matches open to company teams will shortly be inaugurated. The committee in charge are Capt. Babcock, Collins, Cochran and French.

Col. Austen, of the 13th N. Y., has received a letter from the editor of the *New York Courier*, Charleston, S. C., in which a strong desire is expressed that the regiment may undertake a trip to that city in the near future.

## Twenty-third New York.—Col. J. N. Partridge.

In the Senate at Albany, N. Y., on Jan. 16, Senator O'Connor introduced a bill constituting the Adjutant General, the Inspector General and the Chief of Ordnance a commission to purchase a plot of ground in Brooklyn at a cost not to exceed \$150,000, which sum is to be raised in the Kings County tax levy, on which shall be built an armory for the 23d, not to cost more than \$300,000, and to have all the modern improvements, including a rifle range. When the new armory is built the armory on Clermont avenue, now occupied by the 23d Regt., is to be sold, the proceeds from such sale to be turned into the treasury of Kings County. Mr. Apinwall has introduced a similar bill in the Assembly.

The regiment will assemble at the armory this evening (Jan. 26) for review and presentation of marksmen's badges. Gallery practice has now commenced in the regiment in earnest; numerous matches will be shot and many prizes won.

The rooms of Cos. B and I are undergoing extensive alterations.

At the annual meeting of the Veteran Association of the regiment, with Gen. Alfred C. Barnes in the chair, the election for officers and trustees for the year resulted as follows: President, Capt. Darius Ferry; vice-president, Lt. Col. John B. Frothingham; secretary, Whenton B. Despard; treasurer, Chas. Disturnell; trustees—J. B. Frothingham, A. C. Barnes, W. E. Spencer, A. D. Beckin, C. Disturnell, J. G. Story, J. S. Barnd, J. H. Murray, H. K. Smith, T. J. Stevens, J. F. Cratt, D. Ferry, E. S. Henedico, F. T. Leggett, W. N. Stebbins, R. S. Sinclair, W. B. Despard, A. G. Perham, A. C. Smith, F. S. Cowperthwait, F. L. Holmes, I. B. Jacobs, T. Wildes, Jr., and L. C. Naisawald.

Cos. G and H, 23d N. Y., assembled on Friday, Jan. 18, for instruction in the school of the battalion. The companies were equalized into four commands of 18 files, and turned over to the instructor, Col. Partridge. When the battalion was formed the right company came to support arms; the color company should come to support arms before the flank companies. The commands marched in column of fours, the fours were well dressed, but the step was too slow and dragging. In the movement right front into line into the rear, some of the companies after they had marched over the line did not halt before they gave command four, left about. In the movement left front into line double time the leading guide should take double time in taking his position on the right of his company, and one guide came to carry when he had taken his position, he should remain at right shoulder. In companies wheel to the left from a



At a meeting of the District of Columbia Commandery to be held Feb. 6, the following will be balloted for: Capt. D. A. Irwin, U. S. A.; Capt. J. H. Dodge, U. S. V.; Captain W. A. Knapp, U. S. V.; Bvt. Major B. P. Mimmack, late U. S. A.; Capt. C. H. White, U. S. V.; Lieut. J. M. Vale, U. S. V.; Capt. R. A. Greer, late U. S. A.; J. B. Hamilton, M. D., and J. W. Dudley. The total membership Dec. 31, 1898, was 496.



## AMERICAN MINING IN CHINA.

SPECIAL ISSUE No. 55, of the U. S. Consular Reports, issued by the Department of State, Dec. 22, 1888, contains a report by Mr. Charles Denby, our Consul at Peking, China, of the opening of the silver mines situated in the province of Jehu, Mongolia, several hundred miles north of Peking and beyond the great wall. Mr. Denby says:

In June, 1887, Mr. John A. Church, a distinguished American mining engineer, examined the mines at Ku Shan Tzu and Yen Tung Shan. These mines are situated in the Jehu district, at a distance of about 45 miles and 57 miles, respectively, to the northwestward of Ping Chuan Chow.

In his report then made Mr. Church stated that these mines were worthy of being tested carefully. He recommended the introduction of machinery for that purpose. He stated that a yield of 20 taels per ton might be expected. As the result of that report Mr. Church was directed by the Viceroy Li Hung Chang to proceed with his examination. Machinery was procured, and, in November of 1887, Mr. Church arrived at the Ku Shan Tzu mines and commenced work there. He found that water covered the bottom of the mines and stood about 250 feet from the surface. The openings were narrow and tortuous. He proceeded to make commodious openings and to erect boilers. The old passages were stopped up with stones, and a month's steady work was required to open them.

He finally reached the bottom, which was 200 feet below the level, where the water had stood for twenty years. He had pumped and dug down about 150 feet in all. He found the vein about 5 feet thick, and samples showed that it contained 18 ounces of silver per ton.

These samples were carefully selected from the average ore. At the lowest point a small vein about 2 inches thick yielded 90 ounces per ton. The true value of this ore is, therefore, 120 ounces per ton. Mr. Church, in June, 1888, made an elaborate report to the report. He found a large quantity of ore had been left on the walls because the metal occurred in such small particles that the natives could not utilize it. At least 2,000 tons of this rock is left, and will yield 15 ounces a ton. At the date of this report the hoisting machinery and mining pumps had not arrived, but were daily expected and have since arrived. It is said that the best ore known in the mine at the time it was flooded lies under the rock which is not yet moved. He has broken down 200 or 300 tons of ore which lies under this mass of rock. A mill has been ordered which will enable him to work up the ore as fast as it is broken, and will keep the mine open.

Chinese methods have proved unsuccessful owing to the immense labor required and the opportunities afforded for theft. Under this system he was not able to get more than one-fourth of the value.

Thieving has much annoyed him, and can be overcome only by the use of machinery. Mr. Church reports favorably on this mine. He thinks that it will pay; that he will be enabled to take out 15 tons of ore a day when the machinery is fairly at work; that this quantity will pay expenses at both mines; that after nine months' work the quantity will be increased to 20 or 25 tons a day; that the mine at Yen Tung Shan can accomplish the same results; and that the treatment of both mines, with smelting works at Ku Shan Tzu only, will give a net profit of 10,000 taels a month. Water, unfortunately, is not plentiful at these mines. But still, Mr. Church thinks that after a year's work 50, or even 60, tons of ore a day may be produced. He is satisfied that the Ku Shan Tzu vein will yield 20 or 30 tons a day.

His information about Yen Tung Shan is not so complete, but the vein there is more extensive than the other. He recommends that the work be proceeded with on such a scale as to produce at least 10 tons a day at the two places. With energetic action a mill can be in operation in January, 1889. It is understood that the viceroy has supplied the necessary funds, and that the work will be proceeded with.

There is no geological map of the mining district in question in existence. I am enabled to furnish a general description of the locality of the Ku Shan Tzu mines, as follows: They are situated at an elevation of 2,500 feet above the sea-level, on the flanks of a hill, which, with others, bound the sides of an open, gently ascending valley, and rises to the height of 2,600 feet. The formation of the hill is a quartzite situated in a hard grayish white limestone, which is bounded on the south and east by granite. The valley which is the approach to the mines contains a stream of water, which is utilized by the miners in the washing of galena from the waste, which was mined and thrown to one side in former years.

Accompanying the report are copies of assays made by Prof. Church showing as high as 420 ounces of silver per 2,000 lbs. of ore, the average for 20 specimens from the Ku-Shan-Tzu ores being 231.5 oz.; the poorest specimen showing 102 oz. The assays of the Yen-Tung-Shan ores run as high as 693 oz., the average of 16 assays being 290 oz. In private letters, Prof. Church gives us very encouraging reports of the prospects of these mines. If he can overcome the difficulties with which he is assailed on all sides and successfully introduce the American system of mining it will have an immense effect upon the development of the mining industry in China. Ignorance, dishonesty, incapacity, are enemies more formidable than intractable ores and his experience with them are often of the most discouraging nature. The Chinese officials are lending him every assistance and his operations are being conducted under the immediate auspices of the powerful Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chihli and China.

## ON TO OKLAHOMA.

A WICHITA despatch of Jan. 19 says: "Maj. Lillie, Pawnee Agent, states that the preliminaries for the Oklahoma invasion are progressing favorably and that he would cross the line of the Territory Feb. 1. It is expected that the number will be 5,000 when the line is reached. To the question, 'What can the troops do?' the reply was: 'Nothing. They can't shoot, because the offence will only be trespass. They can only arrest the trespassers and carry them to a trial point. They cannot compel a man to walk after arrest, and must carry him away. Now, the interesting point is how a few soldiers are going to arrest and carry away 10,000 or 15,000 men. The invasion is going through, and will halt in the heart of Oklahoma.'"

A company of troops from Fort Reno arrived on the scene Jan. 23 and gave the people six hours to get off the land. The majority of the people packed up their chattels and moved. Some refused to leave and they were carried off forcibly. The people are now encamped around Purcell.

By German-American Telephone.

Bayard: Hello, Bismarck!

Bismarck: Was hast du gesagt?

Bayard: Hello!

Bismarck: Was ist los mit Tommie?

Bayard: Oh, he's all right. What about that Samoan treat?

Bismarck: Zwei bier!

Bayard: Good for you; if that ain't enough I'll give you Samoa. Ha! ha!

Bismarck: Yahl yahl! Auf wiedersehen.

## THE NEW GERMAN DRILL BOOK.\*

(Continued from page 415, Jan. 19.)

CONTINUING the subject of extended order, the duties of the subordinate leaders and the rank and file are thus prescribed:

The Platoon Commander must take up such a position as will enable him to supervise the effect of the fire of his platoon. He disposes his men on the ground assigned to him, and specifies the objects to be aimed at, either in pursuance of directions given to him or on his own responsibility. He watches carefully the proceedings of the enemy, and endeavors so far as may be possible to co-operate with the platoons next to his own in the fighting line. At the commencement of the action he tries to discover how the extended line, or parts of it, may be brought nearer to the enemy when advancing, whether an outflanking movement is possible, and, if so, how it may be effected, or how a gap in the enemy's line may be taken advantage of. The Platoon Commander in the extended line will also be often best able to see where it may be practicable to secure an advantage of ground or otherwise over the enemy. He must then satisfy himself as to how far he can, on his own responsibility, avail himself of such an advantage.

The Group Leader supports his Platoon Commander, and is responsible within his limits, as prescribed to him, for the placing of the individual skirmishers, for the adjustment of the back sights, for the proper manipulation of the weapons, for the expenditure of the cartridges, and for the refilling of the Magazines.

The Soldier (i. e., the man in the ranks who is not a "leader" of even the humblest kind) usually comes into action after exertions and after marching the performance of which is rendered much more difficult by the conditions. Even under these conditions he must maintain his strength, his courage, and his power of cool consideration and rapid decision. These qualities, of which he has most need in the moments of the greatest peril, must be instilled into him by his training.

A man who, under good instruction has been taught to be firm, independent, and resolute, and to depend on himself, who has been gradually accustomed to severe physical exertion, and who is familiar with the simple rules for the constantly recurring incidents of an engagement, will hold his own even in the vehement excitement of an infantry fight, and will maintain himself as a soldier who may be relied upon.

In the advance he must always remember that he must not halt without order, however severe the losses may be, however hot the fire. Running away leads to destruction. On the other hand, an attack will always succeed which is with thorough determination pushed actually up to the enemy.

When on the defensive the soldier must remain in the position which he is to hold. He may do so with full confidence, because the nearer the enemy pushes on the more destructive to him will our fire be. A skirmisher must, therefore, husband his ammunition for the shorter distances, and then expend it with certainty as to the result.

Every soldier must endeavor to keep with the sub-division to which he belongs. Any soldier who, without being on special duty and without being wounded, is found idle in rear of troops in action, or who, without orders, helps a wounded man out of the line, is held guilty of cowardice. A man who is separated from his company must forthwith join the body of troops engaged nearest to him, report himself to its Commander, and obey the latter as he would his own proper superiors. After the engagement every soldier who has been separated from his own sub-division must seek it out without delay.

If a man should become conscious that he is losing his resolution and calmness in the turmoil of the fight, he must look to his officers. If there are no officers at hand there will always be plenty of non-commissioned officers and brave men by whose example he may recover himself.

We now come to the consideration of the width of the front of bodies of troops in fighting formation and of the composition and depth of the supports and reserves. The extent of front depends, we are told, upon whether the body engaged is to conduct its fight independently, or whether it will be in close connection with other troops. In the latter case, it will, of course, be covered on one or both of its flanks. The nature of the operations, whether offensive, defensive, or involving a retreat, has also to be taken into account. When it is necessary to carry on an independent fight, with all its fluctuations, through its successive periods of development, it is impossible to employ the entire available force at once in one line. It will usually be useful in the first stage of the operations to obtain the means of judging how they should be carried out to a successful issue. A division of the troops into at least two bodies, one in rear of the other, at once suggests itself. Of these two bodies, the advanced and weaker one is employed in beginning the engagement. Even if it is possible to discern by means of this advanced body, the measures that will have to be taken for carrying on the fight, it will still be absolutely necessary to keep a portion of the force in hand as a reserve for unforeseen eventualities and to strike the decisive blow. The whole force must, therefore, be arranged as to depth in three bodies. A further sub-division may be necessary where circumstances—such as, for instance, the need for special protection on a flank—requires it. But it is to be avoided as far as possible, for a judicious employment of the reserves ought generally to render it unnecessary.

The numerical strength of these different subdivisions cannot be laid down uniformly for all circumstances. "The principle is that the subdivision selected for the preparatory phase should be as weak as it can safely be made, and that kept in reserve as strong as possible." Generally not more than a fourth part of the whole force would be pushed forward at the beginning, and not less than another fourth held in reserve. But these proportions are only stated generally, and a special warning is given that they must not be adhered to if their adoption would lead to the dislocation of tactical units.

It will not be possible to retain the original subdivisions throughout the engagement. In the first place, that which is to bear the brunt of the fight (the second line) will, as a whole or gradually, have to act with the first line, and at the end it will be necessary to use the reserve also, either for a decisive assault or to cover a retreat. The pushing forward of the second and third lines will in almost all cases involve an increase in the width of the fighting front. If for this reason only, the front must at the beginning of the engagement be made as narrow as circumstances will permit. For otherwise, it would become, as the fight went on, inconveniently wide, or a premature mixing up of troops under different commanders would take place. In making the first dispositions for an engagement, the questions therefore present themselves: How deep must the formation be, and how narrow must the front be?

In the case of a body of troops acting alone, it must be borne in mind that the extended front line can only effect the desired object when its flanks are secured against being turned. Troops going into

action in combination with other troops will for the most part find that the extent of front is fixed for them. There can be no fear of their flanks being turned or any possibility of their attempting a flank attack themselves unless they have at least one flank uncovered. These conditions suggest an arrangement in which more men are extended in the first line and a special or particularly strong reserve is not needed. Troops covered on both flanks may therefore have the strongest frontal development, while those covered on only one flank will generally extend their fighting line from that which is exposed, in rear of which the reserves will be posted.

Infantry which disregards the effect of long range fire, and meets the onset of the enemy by firing coolly is so strong in its front, that when it avails itself judiciously of the advantages of the ground, or of the use of the spade, it can dispense with direct support. It has only one vulnerable point—its flanks—in so far as these are not protected by the nature of the ground or by other troops. The security of the flanks has, therefore, an important influence on the result of an engagement. The flanks are most effectually protected by a skilful disposition of the sub-divisions in rear of an extended line. But the position of the reserves is a matter of serious consideration. If they are placed in rear of the centre of the front, they may, while still only in a condition of preparation, suffer heavy losses from the fire directed upon the advanced fighting line. In order to protect them from this they would have to be kept so far to the rear that it might not be possible to make use of them at the proper time on account of the great distances they would have to traverse. The position of the subdivisions in reserve will therefore be in the rear of the flanks of the advanced line, unless peculiar circumstances should necessitate another disposition. The choice of the flank behind which they are to be posted, depends upon the final selection of officers, and on the configuration of the ground. The flank on which the action is most likely to be decided will especially require attention. It must also be remembered that moving reserves to a flank involves a loss of time, and must generally be effected under the enemy's fire.

The distances of the reserves from the front are primarily determined by the object of the engagement. Until the moment of the crisis, troops in close formations must be kept as much as possible out of fire. When it is sought to bring matters to a decisive issue, the distances must be gradually decreased as the fight goes on.

If it is not for the moment desired to bring the fight to a crisis, the distances of the reserves from the front may be greater. The distances to be maintained depend also upon the nature of the ground. Open ground requires greater distances, and when under the enemy's fire, broader formations, dense lines of skirmishers with line formations in rear of them. If the lines in rear cannot, during the advance to attack, be kept out of the enemy's fire, care must be taken to prevent two lines being exposed to the same volley of rifle fire, or to the same shrapnel shell. The distances must therefore be increased to more than 200 yards, and must only be decreased when the decisive moment approaches. In enclosed country the distances may be decreased. The leaders must be the more careful not to let the advantage escape them, because in enclosed country, the speedy support of the advanced lines is of much increased importance. There must then be a narrow front, decreased distances, more close formations, and strong reserves on the flanks. All this is especially the case in wood fighting, in which the movements of closed sub-divisions are chiefly confined to the roads.

In nocturnal engagements all the conditions depending on the nature of the ground are greatly changed. The advance to a hand-to-hand fight is best prepared for by the simplest formations of company columns in line or in mass, with or without a few skirmishers close before their front. Or a short energetic fire-fight may be carried on between the heads of columns at close quarters. More complicated dispositions of the attacking force would only lead to confusion. On the defensive, the great point is to hold one's own position without having to make new dispositions of the troops. The fire-fight must take place at the shortest ranges, and must be short and vigorous. Arrangements should have been made in the day time for sweeping with fire the roads along which the enemy will have to advance.

Troops in close formation must usually conform to the action of those in the extended lines. When the former are pushed forward into the extended line it is always certain that the decisive crisis is at hand. They may be used either to reinforce the extended line or may take part in the assault while still in close order. The manner in which they are used must depend upon the object of the engagement, upon the available time, and upon other conditions.

(To be continued.)

\*It is believed that this is the meaning of the passage which is: "Die (Truppe) auf einem Flügel angebracht, wird ihre Tiefengliederung und Frontentwicklung, in der Mehrzahl der Fälle, auf den nicht angelegten Flügel zu suchen haben." Literally: "Troops supported on one flank only will in most cases find their deep formation and the frontal development on the unsupported flank."

## RESULTS OF THE TREATY OF PARIS.

THE *United Services Gazette*, as it wishes now to be called, has just completed a series of ten articles "On National Defence and Commerce, as affected by the Declaration of Paris of 1856, by Thomas Gibson Bowles, R. N. R." Mr. Bowles sums up his argument, at the end, as follows:

Leave the Declaration of Paris where it is, and these are the results that must ensue on our becoming involved in war with any considerable Power:

1. The immediate loss of our carrying trade, and therewith of the seamen employed therein, who must follow the ships to earn their living.

2. The inability to capture the enemy's property, and thus to act on his material resources.

3. The withdrawal from the enemy's fleets of any necessity to take the seas to protect his commerce and the extension to him of the power of keeping them in reserve as a constant threat of invasion of Great Britain.

4. The withdrawal (as contraband of war) certainly of coal, and most probably of corn from under the protection of the neutral flag, and the consequently

\* "Exercice Réglement für die Infanterie" (Drill Regulations for the Infantry). Berlin: Mittler u. Sohn, 1888.



exposure to capture of the two things necessary to preserve our Navy and our population from starvation.

5. The inability to accept the services of regularly commissioned sea volunteers or privateers.

6. The exposure to the risk of the enemy repudiating the first article of the Declaration as to privateers, leaving us bound by the second article, prohibiting the capture of enemy's goods in neutral bottoms.

7. The inability to use our Navy, either by capture or blockade, so as to inflict material damage on the enemy, and thus to diminish his resources.

8. The practical extension of a share in the war to neutral Powers, by enabling them to carry for the enemy the trade he would no longer be able to carry for himself, and the consequent ranging in line of the neutrals against Great Britain.

9. The increase in the horrors, barbarity, and inhumanity of war by diverting its operations from the bloodless capture of property wholly to the bloody slaughter of men.

10. The increase in the duration of the war, through the removal from its incidence of commerce and the extension to the neutrals of a direct interest in its prolongation.

11. The paralysis of British naval power, the relative increase in the importance of military power, and the consequent injury, whether in time of war or of peace, to the position and influence of Great Britain.

On the other hand, repudiate the Declaration of Paris as alone it can be repudiated, in time of peace and with due notice, and in time of war the result will be exactly the opposite.

#### REVENUE MARINE.

Harry U. Butler, of Maryland, and James M. O. Donovan, of New York, were, Jan. 20, nominated 2d Asst. Engineers.

Chief Engr. Stephen Keogh, ordered to the Forward at Baltimore, Md.

2d Asst. Engr. J. H. Chalker, from the Forward to the Manhattan, at New York.

The Revenue str. Dexter, Capt. M. L. Phillips, commanding, reports, January 20, finding the schooner A. P. Emerson, of Portland, Me., Dav. master, from Pt. Liberty, N. J., for Gloucester, Mass., with coal, ashore on middle ground entrance to Edgartown harbor, Mass. At the request of the master, sent a bawser on board and hauled her aloft and to a safe anchorage. The master was very grateful for the timely assistance rendered by the cutter, as it was the top of high water and she would probably have sustained serious damage but for the prompt assistance rendered.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

"IL LAVORO" of Spessa, in its issue of Jan. 6, 1889, gives the particulars of the unfortunate explosion at Messina, of which a brief notice has been received by telegraph. Its victims were, it appears, Capt. Luigi De Manzani and his wife, two sergeants, two corporals, a gunner and 18 privates.

The English United Services Gazette says: "A writer in Macmillan contends that the remarkably high state of training to which the German infantry soldier is brought in a short time is owing to the soundness of the company system in the German Army. In the German Army the company officers are everything, and the consequence is they are completely in touch with those they have to lead in the field."

The population of Japan, according to a census taken last December is 39,000,007. Of this number 19,731,354 are men and 19,337,654 women.

The Secretary of State, January 23, received a cable message from Acting Consul Blacklock, at Apia, Samoa, by way of Auckland N. Z., saying that a large fire recently occurred on the island, and that the German Consulate was among the buildings destroyed. He adds that the fire was undoubtedly accidental.

We learn from the Allgemeine Militar Zeitung that Mr. Hockner, of Munich, has invented an apparatus which greatly facilitates the solution of the problem as to the possibility of directing the course of balloons. His project, which was submitted to the consideration of the Bavarian War Minister, has been favorably reported on by the examining engineers. Experiments will be soon made before a special commission.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Standard says: "The more familiar the German Army becomes with the new regulations the more generally and highly are they esteemed. But the authors of the new drill, being themselves men of great capacity, make the greatest demands on those who have to carry it out. Here and there they seem to have forgotten that the great mass of learners are not intellectually on a level with the teachers. The regulations are perfectly intelligible to most of the officers, but not to all, especially some of the Reserve and Landwehr officers, who labor, moreover, under the disadvantage of having insufficient time at their disposal to study and practice the new drill."

## EVENING SILKS.

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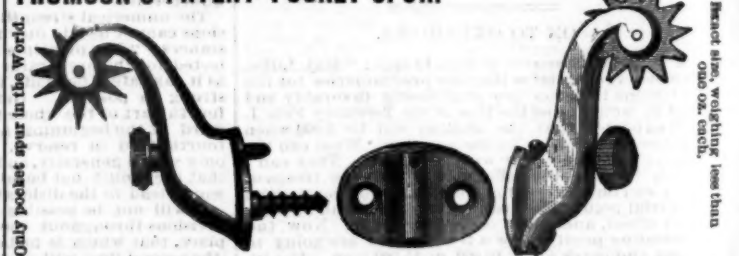
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THE London World reports that the expenses of Queen Victoria's household are \$425,000, including the royal stables in which 300 men are employed.

THE British losses at Suakim from Sept. 17, when the Arabs first effected a lodgment, up to Dec. 4, and including the casualties of the recent battle, were 112.

THE Austrian fortresses of Josephstadt, Theresienstadt and Olmütz are to be dismantled, remodelling them to resist the action of modern artillery being too expensive.

THE cold-weather operations in Burmah are now under way. General Faunce has started with a column from Myingyan to superintend operations against the Chins, and he will be joined in the Myitha Valley by the left wing of the 42d Goorkhas, stopped on its way to Assam. During the month of October 12 British subjects are said to have been killed, several wounded, and over 120 carried off into slavery.

THE Nachrichten gives the outlines of a bill for the reorganization of the field artillery, which is being prepared for presentation in the Reichstag. The bill provides for horses for each six guns in the large batteries. The field batteries on the frontier will be provided, after the French plan, with fully horsed ammunition wagons. These provisions are the minimum of what remains to be attained, in view of the numerical superiority of this branch of the French service, which is provided with 570 more field guns than the Germans possess.

A MONSTER blast was fired recently at Furnace Granite Quarry, Lochfyne Side, by Messrs. Sim and Co., Glasgow. The mine was bored through the solid rock at a height of 45 ft. above the quarry floor. The passage reached a chamber in which there were deposited upwards of five tons of gunpowder. The chamber measured 7 ft. in length, 5 ft. in breadth, and 5 ft. in height. The whole length of the bored rock measured 114 ft., and the height of the rock resting immediately above the chamber was 150 ft. About 75,000 tons of granite of fairly good quality were displaced. This is about 6.7 lb. of powder to one ton of granite.

THE study of the Russian language is being developed in the British Army. At the last final examination at the Staff College, six officers qualified in Russian as a special subject—more than took up German.

THE Prussian spiked helmet (*Pickelhaube*) has been adopted by the Bavarian Army, and will come into use with the new year, displacing the old plush helmet characteristic of the Bavarian Army. Imported into Bavaria from England by Count Rumford just 100 years ago.

TURKEY last year completed the new forts at Erzeroum, Asia Minor, and the entrenched camp at Adrianople. All the forts on the Bosphorus have been remodelled so as to meet modern requirements. Four new forts have been constructed and armed on the Dardanelles.

THE Progress Militaire tells us that, following in the wake of Austria, the French military authorities have decided on the dismantling of several fortresses in the north, the innovations lately imported in the plans of attack and defence having rendered the old fortresses on the Vauban system untenable. Thus the French northern frontier will be defended by the forts and batteries of Hirson, the entrenched camp of Maubeuge, the detached forts of Valenciennes, the entrenched camp of Lille, and the position of Bergues-Dunkirk.

THE Japanese admiral Akamatsu is said to have invented a new floating fort for coast defences. Novelty is not, if the following from the Times is correct, accompanied by any other recommendation. "This fort is to be built on a kind of vessel made of steel, and 150 feet in length. The armor is to be 12 inches thick, and the bridge will be specially protected with a steel bulwark of 8 inches. It is to have a double screw and engines of 200 horse power, capable of attaining a speed of three miles an hour. On the first bridge will be placed 12 15-centimetre cannon, and on the second eight 20-centimetre cannon. The crew will number 250 men, and each floating fort is estimated to cost £400,000, but this is obviously a mistake; perhaps £40,000 is meant."

A CONVENTION between Nicaragua and Costa Rica to arbitrate questions affecting the Nicaraguan Canal was signed on Jan. 10. The President of the United States was named the arbitrator.

Or the authorized Russian ironclads, three have been already completed, two more are on the stocks or ordered, and there is every likelihood that all 8 will be ready for sea before half the period has elapsed in which it was formerly arranged they should be built.

At a meeting of the promoters of the Channel Tunnel project the other day, quite a cheery view was taken of the prospects of the undertaking. It is intended to reintroduce the bill next session, and we may depend upon it that if it is found possible to catch the opposition in any way napping, the measure will be "rushed" through.

THE most recent calculation of the British Army shows that the strength, as the year closes, is about 211,000 officers and men, the numbers being about equal with that shown this time last year, when an increase of 10,000 had just been completed. Of the 211,000, nearly 104,000 are quartered in the British Isles, or 2,000 less than a year ago; in Ireland, 23,000; and Scotland totals 3,700 men, 400 horses and 4 guns, the numbers being rather less than last year.

THE French naval shipbuilding programme has been considerably modified and enlarged, to such an extent as in a great measure, says "Le Temps," to satisfy the just demands of those who criticised the navy estimates. The new programme is: One coast-guard ironclad of the *Furieux* type, 6,800 tons, with closed turret; three armored cruisers of the second class, two of them to be built by private firms; three torpedo cruisers, of the *Wattignies* and *Bombe* types; four *Ouragans*, and 15 torpedo boats of 100 tons each. The Minister of Marine announces that he can carry out this extended programme without asking for any more money, because the whole of the French Navy is now in a state of thorough repair; all the effective ships are either in commission or in the first class steam reserve, and so the money usually required for refitting can this year be devoted to building purposes.



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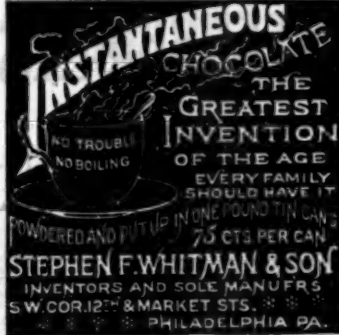
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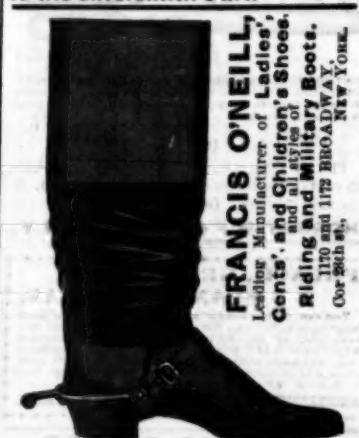
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## AN OLD SOLDIER'S COMPLAINT.

We print so much of the accompanying communication, recently received by the Commissioner of Pensions, as we can properly, though it loses something by this editing. The only objection to what we omit is in the use of homely Saxon terms, which are held to be inadmissible in print, with, as Mr. Wegg would say, "ladies present." It is a most characteristic document and one which we are assured was actually received by Gen. Black:

MR. BLACK, COMMISSIONER,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Sir:—

I've just got another o' your postal cards tellin me to go before the doctors an be examined. I've bin gittin these cards bout every nine months since I plide for an increase of my pension two years ago, I've bin examined, an punched in the ribs, an sounded in the lungs, an made to bend over the back of a chair, an lay bare backed on a table an perform all sorts of monkey shines in my shirt tale, till I feel as if I orter have a salary with an agent to go ahead an stick up bills.

To begin with you sent me to a couple of doctors up to Skin Creek, an it took 'em a haf our to find out the reason why they couldnt find any circulation in my left leg is because it was a wooden one. The next time you sent me to a little ous with glasses down to Swampville, an after fumblin me long enough he put mi truss on hind side fore, an said the pad was intended to brace up mi spinal Kolom. Three or four times after that you sent me to odds an ends of doctors, who couldnt tell the difference between an epileptic Stimpson an a biled kiam. And the last time you sent me before a full board of Surgeons down to the County Sete, . . . they come to the konklusion nigh's I could ketch on that some thing was the matter with my bladder.

Prehaps this is all right; it may be 'fun fur the doctors, it was fun for me for awhile, but now that you order me back to the fast two doctors, an probably expect me to start on the same old sirkus over again, I'm goin to kik like a brindle steer. Last summer on account of the friskiness of a pair o' colts, my wooden leg got tangled up, an was chewed to flinders in mowing machine. I plied to the doctor general for a new laig, but he sed I'd only had the old one three years an I'd have to wate too year more before the Government could afford to make a hole in the surplus by gittin me another. SO I'M WAITIN'. And in all this interestin pamorramer of examinations I've bin hobblin rownd on one laig, an doln mi best to prove that one of Unkel Sam's Veterans, with one laig in the grailv an the other — nigh it is bettern a korps by several per sent. But hobblin rownd in this way alot fast kass phun for a sididy job. I've stood it a good while without any blin, an I suppose furnished a good deel of phun fer the doctors, payin mi own xpenses.

Menwhile mi natrile laig, the one I browt away safe from the Wilderness, has took to the rumatis, till I'm almost sorrle I didnt drop it when I did the oter one. About the only help mi well laig kan give me now, is to serve as a sort of a rudder when I'm slidin down stairs on mi —

Now Mr. Commissioner, about this matter of increasin mi pension, you may do just as you please. If you think lusing one leg at the Wilderness in 1864, blotted out the record of abullet thro the body at Antietum in 1862, an if you think that the pension I've bin gittin is full pay for a set of busted insides, that haist bin rumain in order in more en 20 years, an never will be this side of New Jerusalem, ALL RIGHT. If the Government ass so I'm a silent partner. But I'm not, an I suppose furnished a good deel of phun fer the doctors, payin mi own xpenses. I don't know wether it was mi liver or mi lungs mi gizzerd er mi gutts and your pet doctors dont seem to no as much about it as I do. The Plain Facts, That's What I'm Drivin AT, broke up and whistled me from heel to whiskers, and I got busted at Antietum before my leg was lost, and the record says so. They wanted to discharge me for the first bullet, and I wouldnt let em, I was bound to stick till we busted the rebellion or the rebels busted me with more than one bullet through my body, and I did, and now u've made me so much marchin from piller to post in this hide and seek game, with the doctors as would have done me t' the end of the War. If I wasnt good enough to march then

I'm — if I will do any more of it now, so you beedent pay any more doctors charges for me, you've been actually payin the doctors 96 dollars a year for stavin off my kiasin, and that's more'n you'd had to pay me if you'd granted my increase at first site. You euchered me out of gittin a cent of that 96 dollars, and now I'm goin to euchre the cussed doctors on gitten any more on it. If I go before any more doctors for an examination youve got to do something mor'n send me a postal card. You'll have to haul me before o'm with a derrick. Now I dont want to be anny I aint built that way. But Mr. Black, if you expect to blossom out as Vice President of these United States by buckin against the bonist clame of an old Veteran, with one foot in the grave and the other — near it, your'e gittin down more hay than you'll have time to cook up. You'll make about as much at that game as the Surgeon General will by vetein wooden legs.

Respectfully yours with a — good MEMORY.

## ARABI PASHA'S ADMIRATION OF AMERICA.

Now that it appears certain that Henry M. Stanley is alive somewhere in the interior of Africa, interest is excited in everything pertaining to that country. Talking to day with a lieutenant of the United States Navy, who was for a time stationed in the East, he made the remark that he thought Arabi Pasha was a terrible scoundrel. His reasoning, however, showed that he came to this conclusion because Arabi turned rebel to his Government. "We are always for the Government that is, you know," said the lieutenant. Ex-Consul B. F. Pelxotto, who has also spent much time in the far East, heard the remark and said: "My estimate of Arabi Pasha, with whom I had a personal acquaintance, is quite different. He was a remarkable man, as we must all admit. That he had ability of a high order was proven in his career. He came up to the position of Minister of War from that of a lieutenant in half a dozen years. When I saw him Garfield was dying. He wanted to know about him and he said to me: 'I have read the life of Garfield which you translated into French. It is a grand lesson of how a man came up to the head of your nation from the position of a canal driver. I am going to have the book translated into Arabic and placed in all our schools in order that the young of my country may read how great men are bred in America, which I regard as the greatest of nations.' In talking with Arabi I found him as conversant with our affairs as with those of European nations."—N. Y. Graphic.

Even the stern man of destiny, Napoleon the Great, sometimes unbent. At the siege of Guffenband a shell from the town struck near where the Emperor was standing and half of it killed a soldier who was hoisting signal flags on a post.

"The enemy is courteous," said the Emperor.

"They serve our hoisters on the half shell."

His Majesty's staff failed to catch on, but an orderly who stood by slapped his thigh and roared

"Good enough," and laughed loudly.

"Your name?" said the Emperor sternly.

"Private Bottle, of the Chasseurs, sire," responded the frightened soldier.

"Colonel Bottle," said the Emperor, with a rare smile, "proceed at once to the head of your regiment, the Cuiraissiers of the Guard."

That evening the Emperor's staff assembled in a tent and kicked themselves.—Lowell Citizen.

Fifty dollars a thousand, \$5 a hundred, or 5c each; one price only, whether you take one or a thousand of "Tansil's Punch," the Havana filled Ac. Clear.

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## BIRTHS.

HALE.—At West Point, N. Y., Jan. 12, to the wife of Lieutenant Irving Hale, Corps of Engineers, a son.

OCHILTREE.—At Fort Taylor, Fla., Jan. 18, to the wife of Ordnance Sergeant J. H. Ochiltree, U. S. A., a daughter.

## MARRIED.

BROOKE—MCCLINTOCK.—At Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, Jan. 22, Lieut. E. H. BROOKE, 21st U. S. Infantry, to Miss MARGARET FARBER MCCLINTOCK.

HINDS—MILLER.—At Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 24, Lieut. ERNEST HINDS, 2d U. S. Artillery, to Miss MINNIE MILLER, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Miller.

KNOX—BLECKNER.—At New York City, Jan. 17, John C. KNOX, to VIRGINIA, daughter of the late Lieutenant W. W. Blecker, U. S. N., and granddaughter of the late Commodore Oscar Bullen, U. S. Navy.

TODD—PETTIS.—At the residence of Major D. C. Poole, U. S. A., Post of San Antonio, Texas, January 17, by Chaplain Henry Swift, HELEN GORDON, daughter of the late Henry Pettis, of St. Louis, to ALBERT TODD, Lieutenant 1st Artillery. No cards.

## DIED.

AYRES.—At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., on Jan. 11, EDITH LINDSAY AYRES, aged 10½ months, infant daughter of the late General R. H. Ayres.

DAVIES.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 22, Major FRANCIS A. DAVIES, formerly Captain 25th U. S. Inf.

GRAVES.—At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., January 20, Captain WILLIAM P. GRAVES, 2d U. S. Art.

KNOX.—At Everett, Mass., January 14, ELIZABETH B. KNOX, daughter of the late Captain Robert Knox, U. S. N., aged 81.

MACKENZIE.—At New Brigh'on, Staten Island, N. Y., Jan. 10, Brigadier General RANALD SLODELL MACKENZIE, U. S. Army, in the forty-eighth year of his age.

ROOT.—At Glen Ethel, Fla., Wednesday, Jan. 16, of inflammation of the bowels, SYLVESTER ROOT, father of 2d Lieutenant E. A. Root, 2d Inf.

TAGGART.—At Salt Lake City, January 12, Mrs. P. A. TAGGART, wife of Dr. J. P. Taggart and mother of Mrs. T. S. Mumford.

WILLSON.—On board the St. Louis, at the League Island Navy-yard, Philadelphia, Jan. 23, Passed Assistant Surgeon W. G. G. WILLSON, U. S. Navy.

YOUNG.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 15, THOMAS RITSON YOUNG, formerly Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

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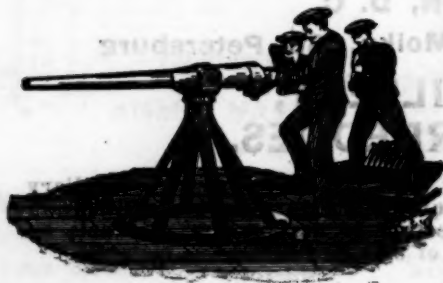
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